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PROFITS NEEDED FOR STABILIZING RAILWAY CREDIT

Material Welfare of Territory Served Dependent on Roads' Prosperity

MANY INTERESTS ARE SEEKING A SOLUTION

Pro Rata Distribution of Increase Among Weaker Lines Finds Favor

This is the third and concluding article, dealing with the conditions of the western railroads, the causes of their depression and the factors necessary to their recovery.

III

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Realizing the need for stabilizing the credit of the western railways, as much in the interests of the territory which they serve as on behalf of the companies, shippers, economists, lawyers and bankers are seeking to reconcile the anomalous situation of low earnings, small increases in traffic, outside competition and lack of general prosperity in the section in question.

The Potter plan, brought forward by Mark W. Potter, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner and now co-receiver of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, calls for the pooling of a 5 per cent freight rate increase in the proportion that the western roads have fallen short of the fair return of 5¾ per cent. Criticised by numerous individuals and the majority of rail executives and characterised as a "Soviet" theory by many, it is being defended in the present rate investigation, by Charles E. Hughes, with whom many persons agree in contending that it may be as workable a solution as others advanced.

Such a solution, it is held, presents greater opportunities for a rehabilitation of the credit of some of the poorer western carriers than if the increase went directly to the carriers whose earnings now are adequate in the same ratio as to those less prosperous.

The 5 per cent asked by the western roads is said to be equivalent to one cent a bushel on grain, or 15 cents a ton on coal and 7½ cents a ton on clay, gravel and sand.

Comparative Traffic Figures

What the lack of normal increase in traffic has meant to the western railways has been graphically presented by Henry M. Sperry, a consulting engineer, who recently devised a series of charts, on which were depicted the fluctuations in tonnage, passenger miles, property investment, operating revenues and expenses, net income and return on property investment and other elements enteeing into the western situation, the entire data being contained in three charts scaled from zero to 500,000,000,000 to contain all the figures.

Revenue per ton-mile increased 46 per cent in the northwest, from 1916 to 1924, he showed, compared with a 43 per cent increase for the entire western district, while revenue a ton-mile increased 58 per cent for all the roads in the United States. When the revenue increases in ton-miles of the northwestern roads are compared with those of other regions the disparity becomes more pronounced, the Great Lakes region showing a 77 per cent increase, compared with the northwestern roads' 46, and some other regions showing from 58 per cent upward.

During this period under comparison, net railway operating income showed a 29 per cent decrease for the northwestern carries and 7 per cent decrease for all western roads, compared with a 9 per cent increase for the United States as a whole, and increases in all regions other than those in the west.

Whether a freight rate increase will place the western carriers on a parity with the eastern lines, and

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INDUSTRY MAKES STEADY PROGRESS IN NEW ENGLAND

Railroad Official Reports Best Business and Prospects in 19 Years

The industrial development committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which has been formed for the purpose of promoting the unusual industrial, commercial, and agricultural opportunities which it believes southern New England offers, is finding business conditions in the territory the best they have been for 19 years.

"When pessimistic critics say that New England's industrial structure is going to ruin, with important plants moving to the south and west, they do not correctly interpret the facts or understand the situation," an official of the road said. "Our railroad finds that in the relatively few instances where industries have moved other industries come in to take their places.

"Railroad statistics are fair barometers of business conditions, and we had to go back 19 years to find any month to correspond with the business we have been doing for the past few months. We know of many new industries which have entered New England. It is true that war-time conditions affected railroad lines severely, but we are on our feet again, and more prosperous than ever. Our lines are better equipped, have more power and better rolling stock than we ever had.

Plants Resume Operation

"The war-time period of inflation did leave in southern New England a number of empty industrial plants, and, although this was to be expected, we find that they are being occupied again. It is not the intention of our railroad to be unjustifiably optimistic, and we know that many 'to let' signs are still displayed, but we feel that New England has turned the corner and is making progress which justifies a reasonable optimism."

With the promotion of southern New England industrial development as its aim, the industrial development committee of the railroad is making satisfactory progress in bringing to the attention of the public the unusual opportunities for industrial, commercial and agricultural development which the territory offers.

A few months ago the committee was organized, with A. P. Russell, vice-president of the road, as chairman; E. L. Taylor, assistant to the vice-president, as secretary; W. T. Dorrance, designer engineer, representative of the engineering department; A. A. Maxwell, real estate commissioner, member for that branch of the road's activities, and J. A. Beahan, assistant general freight agent, representing the traffic department.

New Office Established

Recently the office of industrial development agent was established and George E. Keyes of New Haven, long an official of the road, was appointed as a full-time agent in charge of the work. The purpose of the commission, it is explained, is to co-operate with all industries and merchants who desire to settle in New England, to assist them in finding satisfactory industrial sites, and particularly to draw entirely new industries into the territory.

The work is very similar to that of a chamber of commerce or board of trade, and the commission co-operates with such organizations in the communities which it serves. Many of its activities, thus far, have dealt with getting organized, but encouraging signs of progress are apparent, and officers of the railroad expect the industrial agent to play a large part in the development of the line and the territory through which it passes.

New Airplane Pictures

From time to time The Christian Science Monitor is publishing airplane pictures of various sections of Greater Boston.

The increasing use of aerial photography for city planning, zoning and forestry surveying, as well as the surprisingly different aspect of ancient landmarks and modern buildings, makes the series one of unusual interest.

Photo by Bain News Service

Map Shows Medina, Which Is Reported to Have Been Captured by Ibn Saud and Which Is the Terminus of the Hejaz Railway.

LONDON REPORTS FALL OF MEDINA

Ibn Saud, Wahabi Leader, Said to Have Taken City Without Gunfire

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 16—The news of the fall of Medina to which considerable prominence is given by the newspapers here, remains unconfirmed and a Hashimite agency, Cairo, today denies the veracity of the report. The Cairo correspondent of the Morning Post, cabling on Monday, declared that the Wahabis had occupied Medina without gunfire—the critical position of the Hashimites making its evacuation necessary, together with the withdrawal from Jebel Sales. In informed circles here, it is felt that even if the first report is inaccurate, the city's capture cannot be long delayed.

The occupation of Medina would give Ibn Saud the Wahabi leader possession, not merely of a city, second only to Mecca in the eyes of the Moslem world, but of its terminus of the famous Hejaz railway, built for Sultan Abdul Hamid, to enable him to consolidate the Turkish hold on the now independent Arabian provinces.

Sultan's Latest Coup

The news of this latest coup by the Sultan of Nejd is alleged to have come via the wireless station at Mecca—that carefully guarded jewel of Islam, which the infidel whose genius invented wireless is still not allowed to look on. Stress is laid in the radiocast report on the "peaceful" nature of the occupation, and this is doubtless intended to counteract the rumors which have been rife, particularly in India and Persia, about the Wahhabis having shelled the prophet Muhammad's tomb, from which the town derives its importance.

The Persian clergy decreed a day of mourning for the alleged desecration of the shrine, and the Moslem leaders in India, who had supported Ibn Saud were mobbed by their indignant co-religionists when the story, since indignantly denied by Ibn Saud's representatives, was first circulated.

The capture reduces the area of Hejaz still remaining under the rule of the Hashimite family, which only a year ago claimed at least an equality with the Nejd ruler, to the inconsiderable coastal strip centered on the Port of Jiddah.

Property of Mecca

Jiddah, however, is almost essentially the property of Mecca, being not only the depot through which the latter is provisioned, but also the most convenient landing place for pilgrims who are Mecca's chief source of wealth. An attempt by the Wahhabi leader to capture it is therefore expected before long, unless he feels he can obtain the desired end more easily by propaganda.

The Wahhabi doctrine which is one of the strictest forms of Muhammadanism and which strongly disapproves of wine and tobacco has made enormous strides in Arabia during the last few years, and every man converted thereto is now an adherent of the cause of Ibn Saud in his quarrel with the Hashimite King Ali.

The rise to power of Ibn Saud is one of the most spectacular events of modern times. In 1904, when a fugitive in his teens, he captured the former Riyadh at the head of only 15 followers. In face of a large hostile garrison, whose leader he himself took prisoner, thus regaining the hereditary dominion of Nejd. In 1912 he suddenly overthrew the

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WALKER NAMED FOR MAYORALTY BY DEMOCRATS

Hylan Ticket Is Predicted —Republicans Choose Frank D. Waterman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—John F. Hylan was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Mayor by James J. Walker, State Senator. With 121 of the 2970 election districts missing, the vote was Walker, 239,213; Hylan, 147,117. The Walker plurality on the returns thus far reported, 93,095, will be increased by another thousand or so, it is predicted.

In the Republican primary Frank D. Waterman, manufacturer and organization designee for Mayor, was overwhelmingly nominated over his opponents, William M. Bennett, formerly State Senator, and John J. Lyons, assistant to the chairman of the United States Shipping board.

Mr. Lyons and Mr. Bennett extended their congratulations to Mr. Waterman and pledged him their support. Mr. Hylan has thus far remained silent on the result but Tammany, expecting a third ticket headed by him, is making plans accordingly.

Third Ticket Indicated

The Evening Journal, one of the Hearst newspapers here, in its leading editorial, headed, "The Tammany Primaries—They Will Not Affect the Real Result, Which Comes in November," says that the Mayor will head a third ticket and be re-elected.

The Mayor carried two of the three boroughs pledged to him—Richmond and Queens. He lost in Brooklyn by nearly 5000. This was unexpected and unanticipated by either side.

The Mayor and his followers had counted on a plurality in Brooklyn to offset the expected heavy Tammany vote in Manhattan and the Bronx. Two of the three county leaders who supported the Mayor in his contest, John H. McCooey of Brooklyn and Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, have declared they will abide by the result and not lend countenance to any third ticket movement.

Leaders Give Views

While the Mayor and his managers have been silent, Gov. Alfred E. Smith, whose advocacy of Mr. Walker's candidacy lifted the campaign out of the realm of local politics, and Mr. Walker both expressed pleasure at the result of the primary.

George W. Olvany, Tammany leader, discussing the vote, called upon all Democrats to support Mr. Walker and expressed confidence in the outcome in November.

Mr. Waterman, the Republican nominee for Mayor, predicted that the ticket headed by himself would be elected in November. Mr. Waterman's running mates on the ticket are: For comptroller, ames E. Finegan; president of the Board of Aldermen, George U. Harvey; president of the Borough of Manhattan, John R. Davies; the Bronx, Peter S. Miller; Queens, John L. Karls; Richmond, Frank S. Gannon.

Mr. Whitman a Candidate

Running for a comparatively unimportant place on the Republican ticket, is a one-time Governor of New York State. He is Charles S. Whitman, twice Chief Executive of the State. The office he seeks is that which won him the Governorship—the District Attorneyship of New York County. Those who know the Governor, who has been out of office since Jan. 1, 1919, expect him to play an important part in the forthcoming campaign.

The Democratic ticket, headed by Mr. Walker, includes the following:

Comptroller, Charles W. Berry; president of the Board of Aldermen, Joseph V. McKee; borough presidents, Manhattan, Julius Miller; Bronx, Henry Bruckner; Brooklyn, Joseph A. Guider; Queens, Maurice E. Connolly; Richmond, John H. Lynch.

DAHLIA SHOW AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 16 — A dahlia show will be held at the American Museum of Natural History Sept. 18, 19 and 20, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York. The society has announced that the exhibition will be free and has invited those who have raised dahlia blooms to enter them in the competition. Fine specimens of the well-known varieties have been promised, as well as some new and rare species.

CHINA TO HAVE A FAIR HEARING ON ITS AFFAIRS

Conference on Relations With America at Baltimore to Deal With Facts

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16 (Special)—With the Conference on American Relations with China opening in Baltimore tomorrow and continuing until Sunday, and with a customs conference called for Pekin on Oct. 26, it is probable that the situation in the Far East will be in the forefront of world politics for some time. If, as is now being seriously considered, the customs conference is followed by another meeting to take up the question of extraterritoriality and a possible revision of the treaties between China and the powers, this interest in Oriental affairs should continue for a much longer period.

The Baltimore conference called by important business, educational and missionary interests concerned with China, will seek to set forth merely the facts of the present situation, and something of their implication for the policy of the United States.

Wide Divergence of Views

There appear to be almost as many points of view regarding the present situation in China as there are interests involved. To state all of "the facts" when there is such disagreement among observers on the ground in China is obviously impossible. It is proposed, here, to set forth only those outstanding circumstances on which there is general agreement and, in regard to disputed matters, touch briefly the points of divergence.

With the ascendancy of labor unions in China since the war, labor disputes have been more frequent. Since early in this year there has been a large number of strikes, particularly in Japanese-owned cotton mills. In most of these Chinese students evidenced a very active interest. Last May, following what was said to be the failure of the mill owners to carry out their agreements with the union, a strike ocurred in the Japanese-owned Naigai Wata cotton mills in Shanghai. As a result of this strike the company inaugurated a lockout, and a body of workers, seeking to gain admission to the plant, was fired on by a Japanese foreman and one Chinese laborer killed.

On May 24 a memorial demonstration was staged by students and participated in by from 7000 to 10,000 Chinese. This meeting, however, was broken up by the police and six of the student leaders were arrested and jailed. The remainder, aroused by this action, planned an even greater demonstration, and on May 30 sent speakers into the International Settlement of Shanghai—and contrary to the law of the settlement—held a mass meeting. Some of the "lecturers" were arrested and taken to the Louza police station. A great crowd followed and assembled and assumed menacing proportions. Student leaders shouted for summary action against the police. Inspector Everson, the police officer in charge, shouted in English for the mob to disperse, gave them about 10 seconds in which to obey and then gave the order to fire. Nine Chinese were killed.

More Shots Heard Round World

Despite the bitter criticism leveled against the police there appears to be no particular purpose to place the chief blame upon them. They were obeying orders. But the Shanghai shooting of May 30 awakened a nationalistic consciousness that has flamed, intermittently, throughout the country ever since. The Shanghai episode, however deplorable, has importance in rela-

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FRENCH FILLED WITH OPTIMISM OVER DEBT ISSUE

Mission Leaves Paris—Franco-Russian Agreement Also Believed in Sight

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 15—"I have a keen misgiving to-night, but I am certain that I shall bring back from Washington a gentleman's offer," were the last words of Joseph Caillaux, French Finance Minister, as he left today with his collaborators to endeavor to settle the French debt to the United States. The greatest optimism prevails here. It is again emphasized that a free hand has been left M. Caillaux. An agreement with America means an agreement with England. A clear knowledge of the effort requir l will do more for the stabilization of French currency than any other measures. The removal of uncertainty will give Europe greater tranquillity, and incidentally assist England, which finds present conditions impossible for revival of its commercial activity.

There is reason to believe that confidential and entirely unofficial soundings have already been made, which appear to assure the entire success of the Washington Conference. Secrecy will be preserved and M. Caillaux's statements before leaving did not reveal any details of his proposals.

Efforts of France

M. Berenger, who accompanies him, said: "The Americans themselves are sufficiently energetic to appreciate the effort France is making to recover itself. We will not compromise those efforts by any untoward decisions. We are truly desirous of definitely regularising the financial situation. When all the elements of the problem are placed before the American commission good will must aid in effecting a solution acceptable all round, leaving a sentiment on both sides of a duty accomplished."

During the absence of M. Caillaux Paul Painlevé, the Prime Minister, will direct the Ministry of Finance.

As foreshadowed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, a Franco-Russian debt agreement is on the point of being concluded. While there is no confirmation, since the negotiations are in the oral stage, it is believed that the new proposals of Russia are acceptable. Its offer has been raised and now provides payment to French bondholders by Russia of 50 per cent of their holdings in new bonds. The holders will have to bear the loss due to the depreciation of the franc.

Wrangel Fleet Issue

The French have disliked the form of certain demands for the return of the Wrangel fleet now at Biserte to Russia, but it would seem to be prepared to hand over the ships if there is a settlement.

It is expected that after the recent conversations Russia will formulate its offer in writing. The Russian Ambassador, L. M. Krassin, will shortly return to Paris from Moscow, where he went to complete arrangements. No further obstacle can be discerned as standing in the way of an accord.

It is almost superfluous, after the earlier messages to the Monitor on these negotiations, again to underline the great influence they will have on the Franco-Russian relations in general. The reunion of the old allies would entirely change the diplomatic outlook of Europe, and the present alignment of powers is likely to be upset. A political understanding would affect Asiatic affairs also. Altogether the importance of this move is such as to deserve exceptional diplomatic study and vigilance.

CHURCHES INVESTIGATE CRIME AS AFFECTED BY PROHIBITION

Find Increase Due Mostly to Minor Offenses—Growing Disrespect for Law Most Serious Aspect

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—While it admits that criminal statistics are not infallible as a means of determining the effects prohibition has had on crime, the third of six sections in the report of the department of research and education of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America on the status of prohibition in the United States, goes into a detailed survey of the history of crime since the year the Eighteenth Amendment has been in force.

It is shown that where increases are evidenced it is mostly confined to petty offenses. A growing disregard for statute law is the most important development, it is pointed out. The report is copyrighted by F. Ernest Johnson.

The third section of the report follows:

We come now to crime statistics, which are commonly, and mistakenly, first appealed to in order to prove the benefits of prohibition. Crime statistics are notoriously inaccurate for a variety of reasons. Furthermore, the handling of this kind of data in prohibition publicity has been unfortunate. The best source for such data seems to be not police records, but prison population reports.

A by-product of the present investigation has been a study of the relation between prison population and the business barometer, the results of which tend to show a low negative correlation. That is to say, when business prosperity increases, offenses tend slightly to decrease; when business depression comes correspondingly to increase their number. The basis of this study was the prison record of Massachusetts as compared with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's index of general business activity for the entire country over a period of about 40 years. The result agrees generally with that reached by other studies in the same field. Thus, in our curve of prison population we had one or more influences at work which reversed the tendency of the business cycle—that is, which reduced offenses at a time when they might be expected to rise. Presumably one such influence was prohibition. The conformity to our other curves is impressive. But if this is true, the subsequent increase must be at least partially attributed to a lessening of the initial effect of prohibition.

A study of arrests, both total and on charge of intoxication, over a period of eight years has recently been made by the World League Against Alcoholism. The preliminary report of the study shows, on the face of the figures, a considerable increase in the crime rate as compared with pre-prohibition years. The following table shows the result in index numbers:

Index numbers of arrests for all offenses and arrests for intoxication per 1000 population in 143 cities in the United States, 1913-25:

	All Offenses	In toxication
1913	104.61	119.10
1914	100.83	117.99
1915	105.81	111.66
1916	103.71	134.39
1917	100.00	114.09
1918	100.81	77.56
1919	91.11	56.54
1920	94.21	39.14
1921	94.37	37.85
1922	107.93	36.89
1923	112.68	37.49
*1924	(Not computed)	39.85

*139 cities. Used by courtesy of the World League Against Alcoholism.

Many Minor Offenses

The investigator who gathered the data, and who has very extensive experience in this type of work, is convinced that an analysis of the figures will show, as appears to be the case in New York City, that the general increase, which is astonishingly large, is due entirely

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Explains Turks' Offer

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TEWFIK RUSHDI

Foreign Minister Discusses Motive of Turkey in Offering Pact of Security in the Middle East.

BRITAIN AWAITS CABINET ACTION AGAINST TURKS

Serious Situation Caused by Removal of Christians From Mosul Region

By CRAWFURD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 16—Any doubt that the Turks are determined to oppose a settlement of the Mosul dispute on terms contrary to their own thesis must have been removed by the recent developments in the contested area. It will be remembered that when the League sent out its inquiry commission there existed on paper three frontiers between Turkey and Irak. One represented the Anglo-Irak claim; another the limit of Turkish pretensions; the third, the line fixed at the Brussels convention after the Turks invaded the British administered territory last September. The latter was mutually accepted as the status quo, pending a definite settlement by the League Council.

Anything more calculated to inflame rival ambitions than the League Inquiry Commission's report would be difficult to imagine. It really complicated the controversy by acknowledging Turkey's legal claim and then suggesting an extension of the British mandate. In reply, the Turks, while declaring their intention to insist on a settlement in accordance with their demands, proposed a plebiscite of the inhabitants in the contested area. Now a plebiscite is a favorite resort of Near East nations when they are in a position to control the opinions of the inhabitants, and this for the most part the Turks believe themselves able to do in the Mosul district.

Turks Invade Territory

Hence last September the Turks invaded the British administered territory, drove out the Nestorian Christians and established the Turkish authorities. The Brussels convention awarded them the best of a compromise. Their present offensive is directed against Goyan Christians, numbering about 3000, who presumably—in preparation for the plebiscite—are being forcibly removed from the territory between the Brussels line and the frontier claimed by Irak. At one point the Turkish patrols actually crossed the Brussels line.

It is against these irregular activities that the British Government has protested, and a critical situation has been precipitated in consequence.

What action the League will take remains to be seen, but since these methods have been tolerated in the past, it is hardly likely that the Turks will be turned in their purpose. They will doubtless contest themselves with offering some ingenious, probably inexact, explanation, and meantime continue the removal of the Christian population.

Public Opinion Against War

British action in these circumstances is problematical, for the matter is one for Cabinet decision and few ministers have yet returned to London. It is unlikely, however, that Britain will act apart from the League. Not only is it pledged to accept the League's decision, but in view of the reference of the controversy to the League the defensive elements have been reduced to a minimum. According to all available reports the Turks are in strong military force, and could occupy Mosul before the arrival of reinforcements.

Furthermore, public opinion here is indisposed to tolerate a war over Mosul. Quite half the British population is opposed to any expenditure of men or treasure in Irak; the other half is largely indifferent to the maintenance of the mandate.

As for the oil fields it is reported that their existence is still problematical and in any case they would be Irak property and the possible supply has already been divided between the great powers. To the man in the street the only essentially British interests appear to be the maintenance of British prestige and preservation of the land route to India.

A satisfactory compromise, though now rendered more difficult, is still within the bounds of possibility. Failing this it is probable the cause of any action against Turkey will fall on the League as a whole, not individually on Britain who would presumably consent to act only as a mandatory for the League and in concert with other powers. There is, at least, some the only policy likely to make any general appeal in British public opinion.

TEWFIK RUSHDI INSISTS TURKS RETAIN MOSUL

Foreign Minister Argues Security [illegible] Britain

WILLING TO SETTLE BY OIL ARRANGEMENT

Proposal Is Regarded as Gracious and Calculated to Embarrass League

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 16—Tewfik Rushdi, Turkish Foreign Minister, has given the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor the following explanation of Turkey's motive in suggesting a pact of security in the Middle East for the settlement of the Mosul question. It is designed, he says, to meet the British argument that if the Mosul Vilayet were partitioned or given to Turkey under the present conditions it would leave Irak with a frontier impossible to defend and deprived of all hope of economic development.

According to Tewfik these dangers would be removed by the proposed pact, leaving the Irak frontier as it is and leaving Irak with the free use of the lands of Duhok, while Mosul and Turkish sovereignty there would be no danger to Irak, which would have a friendly neighbor on its borders anxious to co-operate in every way in the economic development of Irak, in Turkey's own interest. Thus the greater stability, from the Turkish viewpoint, would be given to Irak than it is retained Mosul under an extension of the British mandate to which Turkey would never consent.

Would Remove Troops

Turkey promises at the same time to remove its troops from the frontier, where they are of considerable strength at present.

As a result, if Britain decided still to remain in Irak it would not be compelled to maintain a large force there, which would be necessary if it incurred the hostility of Turkey by retaining the Mosul area.

Tewfik is convinced that the Turkish plan must receive the serious consideration of the Council of the League because it is designed to meet the requirements of a League settlement in international disputes.

England, he thinks, would be ill-advised to refuse the offer which would bring peace to the Middle East, not only in Irak but also in Persia and wherever Anglo-Turkish interests clash. Turkey, moreover, is willing to abide by the arrangement for a division of the oil concessions between Britain, America and France.

Going Behind League

L. C. M. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for Dominion and Colonial Affairs, has not yet had time to fully examine the Turkish suggestion, which is admitted here to be ingenious, adroit and calculated to embarrass the Council of the League in deciding the question. But the British view, it is understood, is that to accept the offer would be to compound a felony with Turkey at the expense of Irak, for, British holds, Mosul belongs to Irak and it is not for Britain to .and the area over to Turkey.

Moreover, this is going behind the back of the League, whose task it is to decide the issue between Turkey and Irak, at a time when it is believed a subcommittee of the League is about to report in favor of the retention of Mosul by Irak.

Mr. Amery informs the Monitor correspondent that the British Government will be ready to consider the Turkish offer of a pact of security in the Middle East when the League Council has decided the frontier line of Irak. Before then Britain cannot deal with the Turkish proposal, which has not been brought officially to Mr. Amery's attention.

Information, meantime, concerning the ill-treatment of the Christian population north of the provisional frontier line has reached the British delegation here. It appears that the Turks rounded up some thousands of these unfortunate people and have driven them into the interior of Turkey where their fate may be imagined. Thus the claim that the Turkish Government altered its character, in the opinion of the British delegation, appears unjustified, and the delegation feel that all anti-Turkish elements, including the Kurds, may be similarly maltreated if Turkey obtains Mosul. The British Government has made a protest to the League Council against the action of the Turks in driving out these Christians north of Irak. Britain has also complained to the Council of the violation of the frontier by the Turks.

SOVIET 'PRICE-SLASHING' DEMORALIZES MARKET

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Sept. 16—The Rumanian grain exporters report the market as completely demoralized by the Russian price-slashing in what were formerly Rumania's principal grain markets. Although Rumania has a fair amount of wheat and large quantities of barley and corn available for export from the present crop, complete stagnation has reigned at the Danube ports throughout the last month.

Bankers and the agricultural interests are urging the Government immediately to abolish the export duties, to reduce the export taxes, to enter into a commercial treaty with Russia, and to provide funds for an export credit to exporters.

PRESENTS RATE PLEA OF MAINE

Judge Testifies Against Proposed Freight Rise at I. C. C. Hearing

Cross-examination of Judge Benjamin F. Cleaves, formerly chairman of the Maine Public Utilities Commission, present manager of the Associated Industries of Maine, and counsel for the Maine Traffic Association, by attorneys representing various railroads and corporations outside New England, seeking an admission that an increase in rates is necessary, featured today's session of the freight rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Today's session gave promise that when the railroads' turn to present evidence comes, an aggressive case will be advanced.

Judge Cleaves, who occupied the entire morning session, continued testimony which his colleagues from Maine had presented yesterday, and outlined the general business and economic conditions in that State, which, he said, prevented the payment of any added freight rates without virtual bankruptcy.

Freight Zones

The great objection of Maine shippers, Judge Cleaves explained, is to the establishment of a new freight rate zone beyond Brunswick. At present the Boston rate extends as far as the Penobscot River, Bangor, but under the new proposal this would be more than halved, and only one-eighth of the State would come in the Boston zone.

Thomas Woodward, an attorney of Washington, D. C., who has played a prominent part on behalf of various railroad lines in former hearings, sought by questioning Judge Cleaves to prove that shippers had asked the railroads to lower their rates far below a fair level.

Wilbur LaRoe, counsel representing several New York shippers, objected to part of Mr. Woodward's cross-examination, on the ground that many shippers, including the interests represented by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, had agreed to a certain increase in rates, and had not been entirely unsympathetic toward the railroad point of view.

Vital to Paper Mills

In a late afternoon session today, and tomorrow, cases for shippers in other parts of the United States will be presented. The first witnesses will be presented by Judge Hayes of Washington, representing the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Association.

Judge Cleaves presented a strong argument for industries in the country and in small communities, where the whole prosperity of the town depends upon the success of a single plant. He stated that from personal experience, he knew that many such industries would be forced, either to go out of business, or to move to the south or west.

In conclusion, he said:

"The thing that the Maine Central Railroad proposes is beyond question an instrument of destruction to our industries, and will deprive the railroad of the very traffic which it needs to exist. Our people could not possibly go on under the proposals which you are asked to put into effect."

"Tosca"

Boston Opera House—The San Carlo Grand Opera Company presents "Tosca," evening of Sept. 15, 1925. Followed by Divertissements by the Pavley-Ukrainsky Ballet. The cast for the opera:

Floria Tosca	Bianca Saroya
Baron Scarpia	Mario Valle
Mario Cavaradossi	Franco Tafuro
Spoletta	Francesco Curci
Scharrone	Luigi de Cesare
Cesare Angelotti	Pietro de Biasi
A Sacristan	Natale Cervi
A Jailer	Luigi de Cesare

Conductor, Carlo Peroni

"Tosca," though it seems with each re-hearing more theatrically absurd and musically banal, seems destined to keep the boards, its monotonous and unimaginative orchestration overlooked for the sake of its commonplace melodies, which, whether borrowed or original, retain their hold on lovers of tunes.

Mr. Talfuro last night, made, we believe, his first American appearance. Another of Mr. Gallo's "finds," he seems likely to prove a valuable addition to the company. Although there were evidences that he was not entirely at his ease, he nevertheless revealed a strong tenor voice of the Italianate school, and showed a disposition to make the most of the opportunities his rôle provided for acting. His singing of the aria in the last act produced the warmest applause of the evening, to which he responded with a repetition. It was a considerable personal triumph, but of course at the cost of impairing whatever artistic merit the opera may possess.

For the rest, the performance was competent. Miss Saroya was grateful to the ear and sang intelligently, though without that ultimate fire which gives the tragic touch to melodrama. Mr. Valle again did his best with the musical material Puccini supplies for the charming Baron, and strove valiantly to weave the horrific villainy of the exquisite policeman. Mr. Peroni conducted vividly, but yielded to the temptation to let the orchestra scream at the dramatic crises. L. A. S.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Daughters of Veterans Day at the Gov. John A. Andrew Home Association, 92 Washington Park, Newtonville, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Rigoletto," 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Photoplays

Colonial—"Don Q," 2:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"Beggar on Horseback."
Tremont Temple—"The Fool" 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Second weekly luncheon conference, League of Neighbors, Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street, 1 to 2.

Baseball, Fenway Park: St. Louis vs. Boston, 2 games, 1:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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CRUELTY TO CATS WARNING ISSUED

Animal Society Will Prosecute Law Violators

No cruelty to cats will be tolerated by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the campaign now on against abandoned and bird-hunting cats, according to a statement by the president of that organization, Dr. Francis H. Rowley. Because the attitude of the society is being misunderstood and often, probably quite unintentionally, misrepresented, he has issued a public statement warning against any cruelty to any cat.

Dr. Rowley says:

"In connection with what is being said by the press of the State with regard to the efforts to preserve our New England birds, the name of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is constantly mentioned.

"It is very important that the attitude of this society should be understood. It is wholly opposed to preserving these birds for anyone to shoot. It has for years posted placards, at summer resorts especially, calling attention to the law against abandoning cats, hundreds of which are forsaken annually, and left to hunt for themselves or starve, become a menace to our birds. We have gladly furnished to the Massachusetts branch of the bird clubs our placards, to be posted where most needed.

"It is reported that gunners will be urged to shoot all apparently homeless cats and that dogs even will be employed to hunt them out and destroy them. It should be plainly understood that this society will prosecute to the limit of its power anyone known to be guilty of causing unnecessary suffering in the destruction of any of these unfortunate creatures."

CANADIANS SEEKING DRINK ELIMINATION

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—A declaration has been issued by the Prohibition Federation of Canada on top of the dissolution of Parliament and the coming elections on Oct. 29. The federation seeks the elimination from Canada of the traffic in and use of alcohol for beverage purposes. The declaration is given at this time to allow local units to bring the matter before candidates for nomination and inviting from them a statement of their views on the problem. The statement calls for:

1. The automatic prohibition of export, manufacture, importation of liquor, out of, within or into any province whose legislature having prohibited the sale, requests this federal support, or whose electorate on referendum have voted for the prohibition of the sale.

2. The refusal of federal licenses to establish any new brewery or distillery in any province which has legislated as aforesaid.

3. The adoption of a thoroughly friendly policy of complete co-operation with the United States in the enforcement of the Constitution and law of that country, and the removal from international relations of the irritation caused by now existing facilities for the evasion of those laws.

SAN DIEGO SHOWS GROWTH

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Recent survey shows that the present population of San Diego can be given at approximately 140,000, which represents a growth, within the metropolitan district, of nearly 70,000 during the last five years. This district includes three smaller municipalities, immediately adjacent, Coronado, National City, and Chula Vista.

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CLUBS PROTEST EXCESS OF LAW

1000 Clubmen Urge Less Lawmaking and Demand Tax Reform

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15 (Special)—Protests against "too much lawmaking" and recommendations for "tax reform" are before the National Exchange Club's annual convention in session here. The club inaugurated a move against excess legislation three years ago and the present convention, attended by more than 1000 members from all parts of the nation, is adding impetus to the campaign, which already has been felt in legislative halls.

"Last year the Seattle Club aroused sufficient interest to have the Washington State Legislature call a special meeting to hear experts on the subject," said Norman H. Chase, editor of the Exchangite, the national organ of the clubs. "Further agitation," he continued, "now should stir other districts into definite and decisive action."

The taxation issues before the convention are the federal inheritance tax and the Mellon tax plan. The federal estate and gift tax was called a "socialistic experiment" by Dr. Charles C. Sabichi, president of the National Exchange Clubs, in his opening address.

"We find ourselves," said Dr. Sabichi, "in the position of having our property confiscated by the so-called estate and gift tax, the effect of which is depriving the citizen in his lifetime of the incentive to work and accumulate. The American people are opposed and always will resent any Socialistic experiments."

The Exchange Club's president's views are in sharp contrast with the position taken by the American Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association at Nashville, Tenn. That organization strongly advocated continuance of the federal estate tax on the ground that it is practically the only way in which billions of dollars in tax exempt bonds, in the hands of wealthy citizens, are subject to taxation.

Homage was paid by members to Charles A. Berkey, Detroit jeweler, who organized the first Exchange Club here 14 years ago. Mr. Berkey's idea of "unity for service," the motto of the Exchange Clubs, has spread until there are now 400 affiliated clubs with a total membership of more than 15,000, Herold M. Harter, national secretary, told the delegates in his annual report.

BIRD CLUBS REPORT YEAR OF PROGRESS

State Provides Sanctuaries and Other Aids

Report of the Federation of Bird Clubs, made public today, points out that during the fiscal year just closed one important state appropriation has been obtained for the work of the organization, assistance has been rendered in the passage of two bills establishing bird sanctuaries, several purchases and presentations of land have been made to the Commonwealth, and numerous intensive protective campaigns have been conducted.

Appropriation was made by the Commonwealth for the publishing of "Birds in Massachusetts," written by the president of the federation, Edward H. Forbush, state ornithologist. Reasonable increases in the salaries for state game wardens were made, which is looked upon as an important achievement inasmuch as it will assist in carrying out a more comprehensive program in their department.

The bill, making Penikese Island a permanent bird sanctuary, was passed by the Legislature and another bill, drawn by the federation and signed by the Lynn Bird Club, providing for the making of Egg Rock, outside Lynn Harbor, a permanent sanctuary for sea fowl, also was passed.

Ram Island, off Mattapoisett, was purchased and presented to the Commonwealth as a permanent breeding ground for terns, and a haven for ducks and shore birds during the hunting season. Also, as a permanent sanctuary for ducks and marsh birds, Carry Island in the Merrimac River off Newburyport, was acquired.

Through the generosity of Dr. William Scarsis Bigelow, the Federation has also posted Smith's Point, an island off Nantucket, where all shooting is stopped and the Island transformed into a haven for terns, gulls, ducks, shore birds and brant.

Tern Island, at Chatham, Mass., has been presented to the Commonwealth, thereby making the third largest tern colony in Massachusetts, one which will be held permanently for the protection of these birds. The island was acquired by the Federation through the gift of John B. Faine and will be named for him.

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GASOLINE DROPS TO 13-CENT LEVEL AT LINCOLN, NEB.

Municipal Station and Two Independents Set Fast Pace for "Big Fellows"

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16 (Special)—Gasoline at retail has dropped to 13 cents, under the stress of competition. This followed close upon the action of the big oil companies in meeting the previous price of 14 cents, fixed by the municipal filling station and two local independent dealers.

Gasoline is now selling at the refinery between 8¼ and 8½ cents. It costs 2¼ cents a gallon to transport it to Lincoln. This makes it possible for the independent jobbers to sell at 11.62½ cents. The independents who are selling at 13 cents are making a gross profit of 1.37½ cents, and they say they find this satisfactory.

The Standard Oil Company suit against the city, in which it sought to have held unconstitutional the amendment to the city charter voted by the people to enable the City Council to engage in the business, was decided against the company by the local District Court. It has lodged an appeal in Supreme Court, and has asked that the case be advanced for hearing, possibly at the October session.

The district judge who heard the case, cut short the presentation and said that the Supreme Court would have to make the ultimate decision.

COAL CONFERENCE CALLED

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16 (AP)—By direction of Gov. John G. Winant, John F. Storrs, New Hampshire fuel administrator, yesterday called all retail and wholesale coal dealers of the State into conference at the State House here on Sept. 23 to discuss the fuel situation.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature; fresh easterly winds shifting to northwest Thursday.

New England: Showers tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, little change in temperature; fresh east and southeast shifting to northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	58	Memphis	72
Atlantic City	74	Montreal	56
Boston	66	Nantucket	60
Buffalo	58	New Orleans	80
Calgary	38	New York	64
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	70
Chicago	54	Pittsburgh	64
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	54
Des Moines	60	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	54	San Francisco	58
Galveston	82	St. Louis	62
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	58
Helena	48	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	80	Tampa	78
Kansas City	66	Washington	72
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

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Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

British advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 54, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

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Public Reading of Bible Believed to Gain Readers

Oral, Non-Stop Reading in South End Church Attracts Many as Readers Work in Relays to Going From Cover to Cover

Because of the public oral, non-stop reading of the Bible which began at the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Monday, at 9 a. m. Monday, and is expected to be finished by 9 p. m. today, many people are being encouraged to read the Bible for themselves, and that is its object, the Rev. Robert A. Fries, pastor, said today.

Should the reading be completed as expected, it will have taken just 36 hours, which will constitute a record of speed, but speed is not the thing aimed at. The aim, as stated by Mr. Fries, is to find out how long it takes one to read the Bible through intelligently, proving that a very few minutes a day, probably not more than 15, devoted to such reading will complete that book in about one year, considering the reader with the contents of what is universally acknowledged to have exercised the most potent and best influence of all the books that have ever been written.

At midnight last night, the readers had finished the Old Testament and began the New. They read clearly and distinctly, with moderate speed and excellent expression, one reader following another without interruption at frequent intervals. The 24 regular readers acted in shifts of eight. Yesterday and today there were over 50 volunteers who asked permission to take part in the readings, among them a little girl 10 years old, a student in the day school conducted by the church.

The object being to interest people in reading the Bible themselves, the requests were granted, some of them had never before read aloud from the Bible.

The results so far seem well assured. Professional as well as business men have dropped in for a chapter or shorter time. There has rarely been a moment when some visitor was not present. One man stayed the first day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Another said that he had read the Bible through in a little over three days. Groups of young people drop in on their way home from the theatre or parties. Night workers come in when they have finished work.

With all of the 24 readers the case is a refreshing one, Mr. Fries said. Much gratis preaching is done, and with a period of prayer and individual readers often repair to the pastor's study for further prayer while awaiting their turns. None of these are professional readers, and only two who are special workers in the church and Mr. Fries himself have had any training in the public reading of the Bible. Mr. Fries pointed out that the silent reader progresses faster than the oral.

"If our reading induces people to take their Bibles down from their shelves, dust them, open them and read them, we will have accomplished our purpose," Mr. Fries said. "Then they will find what interesting, beautiful, comforting and wonderful things are contained therein.

NO DECISION MADE ON B. & M. TAX PLEA

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16 (Special)—The New Hampshire State Tax Commission has made no definite decision on the petition of the Boston & Maine railroad for tax relief, which was argued yesterday before the board by Thornton Alexander, counsel for the railroad. It is generally believed that the railroad will gain a reduction in its assessments, but that it will actually have to pay more money than ever before because of the increase in the average rate of taxation throughout New Hampshire upon which the rate applied to public utilities is based.

A reduction which the railroad is likely to obtain will come on the assessment upon branch line railroads which the Boston & Maine is trying to abandon, but it is said that there probably will be no reduction upon the main lines, such as the Concord & Lowell Northern Railroad and the Concord & Montreal. The present assessment on the Boston & Maine in this State is $36,000,000.

LONDON REPORTS FALL OF MEDINA

(Continued from Page 1)

Turkish rule in the fertile neighboring province of El Hasa, on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

Fought on Allies' Side

During the Great War he fought on the side of the Allies, and in 1920 turned the tables on his antagonist of 1904, Ibn Rashid of Hail, and took possession of his dominions, thus becoming master of the whole of central and eastern Arabia. Last year he drove King Hussein of Hejaz from

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Only to the confirmed and enthusiastic Alfy Brothers, Hall, Abelnick and King Point in Transylvania and Oak respectively has the first week proved to call a halt. In the entire ward, particularly, he has been prevented from completing the monumental portable pool of Alfyism which, though admittedly a work of Herculean proportions, has been transported to the dominion of the British protectorate, the State of Transylvania.

The fund, during the great war, was very friendly to Great Britain, but for the last few years the British have refrained from appointing a representative at its meets and relations still are strained.

DISTRICT ROTARY CONCLAVE CLOSES

LONDON, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—The fall conclave of the thirty-second district Rotary International, called to a close this morning, following the Vermont breakfast, which was in charge of the clubs from Vermont, with Benjamin C. Buxton of the Rutland Club presiding.

Remarks were made by John Allen of Holyoke, Mass., district governor; George Cooper of Pittsfield, Mass.; Donald Adams of New Haven, international president; Hugh B. Campbell of Norwich, Conn., and Capt. Horace French of the White River Junction Rotary Club.

CODY FAMILY TO ORGANIZE

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Formation of the Cody Family Association, composed of descendants of Philip and Martha Cody, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635 and who were ancestors of Col. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," has been announced here. Arthur B. Cody, vice-president of the Central Trust Company, is president of the association, which will apply for charters in the United States and Canada.

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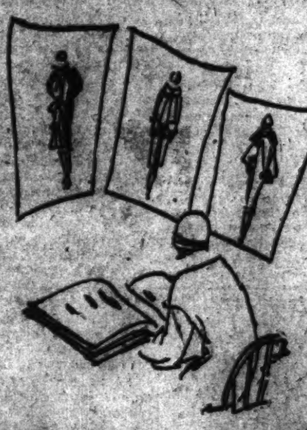

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PLANS FOR COTTON MEETING UNDER WAY

Manufacturers Will Gather in Boston Next Month

Arrangements for the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 14 and 15, are nearly completed, and indications are that it will be one of the largest meetings the association has had.

Unusual interest attaches to the fact that the speaker at the banquet on Thursday is to be Princess Victoria Mary, president of the British Federated Industries and formerly a member of Parliament. He is a member of the firm of Francis Willey & Co. of Bradford, Eng., and Boston wool merchants. He is a director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., of Bradford, and the manager in American business men and manufacturers is awaited with keen interest.

WOMAN IN HERMAN SERVICE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15 (AP)—Miss Ruth C. Johnson of this city has been appointed Mexican vice-consul in this city. For several years she was head secretary to Edgar N. Rouzehell, Mexican consul here and is said to be the only woman in the Mexican consular service.

MR. LA FOLLETTE WINS IN PRIMARY

Wisconsin Vote Shows He Has Inherited Father's Strength, Backers Say

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16 (Special)—Robert M. La Follette, it would appear, has inherited the political strength of his father in this State by his defeat of three opponents in the Wisconsin State Republican primary to select a candidate to succeed the late Senator, and by far outdistancing the Democratic and Socialist candidates.

Mr. La Follette's more than 2-to-1 victory over Roy P. Wilcox, Coolidge Republican, who was nominated at a convention of conservative party leaders, was a surprise to political observers. They had not expected Mr. Wilcox to defeat Mr. La Follette, but they had expected the Eau Claire leader to come within striking distance of the La Follette total. Mr. Wilcox had the active support of Irvine Lenroot, Senator.

Mr. La Follette achieved an even more overwhelming result in another direction by defeating Francis E. McGovern, formerly Governor, 10 to 1. Mr. McGovern announced himself on a progressive platform and had the active support of those La Follette forces which for two years have challenged the state leadership of Governor Blaine.

"Like the Old Days"

One of the surprises of the primary was the strength shown by Daniel Woodward, the fourth man in the Republican primary and the avowed candidate of the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Woodward ran far ahead of Mr. McGovern.

"It is just an old-time La Follette election," was the common expression over the State as the results of the vote came in. Mr. La Follette's majority over all his opponents indicates his election, Sept. 29, no matter what forces may be combined against him. His victory also greatly strengthens the hands of Governor Blaine, who will contest the seat of Senator Lenroot next year.

Nationally, the results of this first test since the passing of Senator La Follette show that Wisconsin will continue to send to Congress men who are opposed to national Republican leadership, but these men, within the State at least, will continue to use the Republican label for they have no intention of re-embarking on a third party movement.

Within the State the results show that the challenge of conservative Republican leaders on the one hand and of certain La Folletteites dissatisfied with Governor Blaine on the other side, have both failed. Mr. Blaine and Mr. La Follette struck a working agreement before the primary was called, and they are now recognized as the dual progressive leaders of the State.

Socialist Vote Significant

The vote in the Democratic primary indicates the almost total disappearance of the Democratic Party in Wisconsin. Democratic affairs were somewhat complicated by a declaration issued by William George Bruce, the regular candidate, in which he opposed the League of Nations and the World Court.

Supporters of Wilsonian democracy immediately urged their followers to write in the name of Judge Charles B. Rogers, an adherent of the League. However, neither Mr. Bruce nor Judge Rogers received enough votes to qualify for the election and their names can go on the ballot only as independents.

The vote for John M. Work, the Socialist candidate, indicates the continued lessening influence of Socialism in the State. Only in Milwaukee is it any longer a factor.

The Klan-religious issue arose in the primary, largely because Mr. Wilcox is an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. Republicans who are also members of the Ku Klux Klan refused to recognize his leadership and brought forward Mr. Woodward. The Klan campaign was conducted quietly, but the strength shown by Mr. Woodward indicates a larger Klan following than has generally been credited to Wisconsin.

Mr. La Follette in the election will still have the opposition of Mr. Wilcox, who has filed to run as a Coolidge Republican. The purpose is to keep together the conservative Republican organization, but the results in the primary are no more encouraging to such a movement than they have been to similar movements in the past.

World News in Brief

Mexico City (AP)—A decision by President Calles to cancel the 10 per cent tax on the gross receipts of the railways has led to optimism in official circles regarding the outlook for the national railways. This tax amounted to about 1,000,000 pesos a month.

Moscow (AP)—A bill providing permanent settlement for gypsies and forbidding them to continue their wandering customs, is now under discussion by the Council of Commissars. A report by the Commissariat of Agriculture shows Russia had before the revolution nearly 60,000 gypsies. The annexation of Bessarabia by Rumania, it is estimated, reduced this number to 40,000. According to the project, all gypsies in Russia must within three years from the date of publication of the decree, take up a special place of abode, either in the towns or in the villages; failing that, all gypsies will be deported to the far outlying districts of the federation, where free land will be assigned to them.

Washington (AP) — President Coolidge will deliver an address here on Oct. 28 at the laying of the corner stone of the statue of Gen. San Martin, which the people of Argentina have presented to the people of the United States.

Warsaw (AP)—The Polish Government has prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages from 3 p. m. on Saturday until 10 a. m. Monday. An exception to the decree is beer with a maximum of two and one-half per cent alcohol.

Karlsruhe (AP)—The consumption of alcoholic beverages in Germany is much less than in prewar days, notwithstanding the annulment of the majority of the restrictions imposed during the inflation period. The production of beer now is only about 50 per cent that of former days.

Havana (AP)—Secretary of Public Works De Cespedes announces that work will be started immediately on deepening the channel leading into Havana Harbor. He says that when the task is completed the largest of the transatlantic liners will be able to enter port.

Washington (AP)—President Coolidge has declined to approve the application of Rear Admiral J. K. Robison, navy chief of engineering, who approved the leasing of Teapot Dome, for retirement with his present rank. On the expiration of his tour of duty at the Navy Department, the officer will revert to the rank of captain. Having failed of promotion, he asked to be retired by virtue of his 30 years' service, in which event he would have retained his rank.

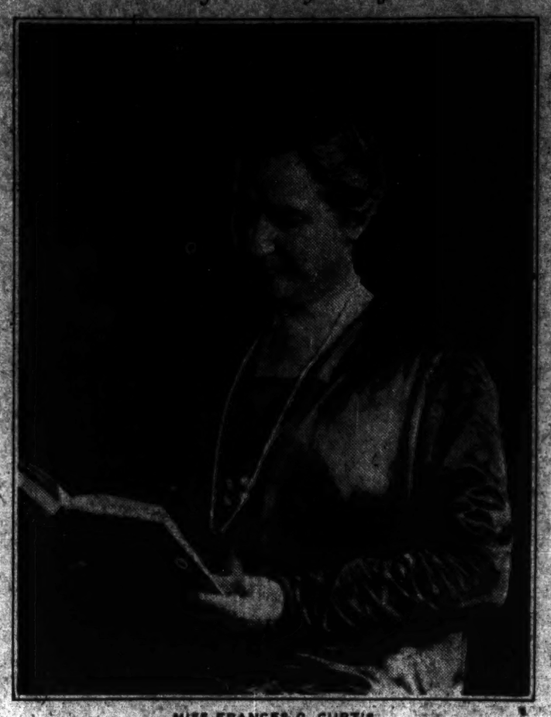
Oxford (AP)—It is estimated that the average cost of an Oxford education is somewhat more than $1500 a year. When the Rhodes Scholarships were instituted their stipend of $1500 a year was most ample. An increase of $250 has been added to the scholarships, but they are still inadequate. Further increases have been proposed, but have been voted down by the Rhodes trustees on the ground that they would make the position of a Rhodes scholar better than that of the holders of English college scholarships and thus lead to envy and discontent.

Seattle, Wash. (AP)—The third Philippine independence commission, headed by Sergio Osmeña, President pro-tempore of the Senate of the Philippine Islands, has arrived at Seattle on the liner President McKinley.

Washington (AP)—The Department of Justice has agreed to terminate immediately the litigation involving charges of false billing against the General Petroleum Corporation and the Utah Oil Company.

Washington (AP)—John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, announces that the investigation of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association in New York has disclosed no information indicating violation of federal laws, and has been terminated.

Candidate for Mayor of Boston



MISS FRANCES G. CURTIS

WOMAN MAYORALTY CANDIDATE DECLARES FOR CLEAN POLITICS

Miss Curtis, Long in Public Life, Says She Has No Fear of 'Mire' and Believes Voters Are Anxious for Tried Public Servants

Miss Frances G. Curtis, of 28 Mount Vernon Street, Ward 3, for 13 years a member of the Boston School Committee and for 15 years a member of the state Board of Charities, who has announced her candidacy for Mayor of Boston, said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I am blazing the way for women to campaign for the mayoralty of a great city.

"I am no more the women's candidate than I am the men's. Under the Constitution and the Nineteenth Amendment, men and women are both citizens of equal standing, and as such I am now a candidate for Mayor of Boston because of my experience and record in public office."

Miss Curtis said that this is her fifth campaign before the voters. She said she realizes, thoroughly, the political situation in Boston, with 13 candidates for Mayor. She plans to make her own campaign and will be under obligations to none, as the volunteers who are pressing their services upon her number hundreds.

"I was cautioned by some of my friends," she said "to be careful how I conducted my campaign. Others, and they were among my best friends, rather deprecated my entering the contest. 'It will lead you into the mire,' they told me.

"'There need be no mire in a mayoralty contest in Boston,' I replied. And that's just how I am entering this campaign. There shall be no $100,000 spent for me, nor by me, and no such campaign fund can be thought of so far as I am concerned. I am not one of those who believe that votes or workers need to be bought. I have had some experience with the voters and have won campaigns when I had opposition without spending a cent. The high standing of the place of Mayor of Boston should be and can be made as clean of attainment as that of the School Committee.

"My great ambition in this campaign is to re-establish purity in politics. I think a woman's candidacy will go far to do this."

"I shall try to avoid making 'much ado about nothing' so I will do no campaigning of consequence until I am nominated. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that the people really take enough interest in their Government to desire tried and experienced public servants, and if the voters of Boston want me to be their Mayor, and I think many do, they will have an opportunity to vote for me and to work in the campaign which will open when I am nominated."

After making formal application with election officials last night, Miss Curtis said:

"I have applied for nomination papers for Mayor of Boston. If I am nominated in the manner provided in the city charter, I shall remain a candidate to the close of the polls. I am taking this step after long and careful consideration, and on the advice of friends.

"For 15 years we have been conducting the election of Mayor on a non-partisan basis, as provided in the charter. It now appears that this method of election is to be disregarded—Republicans and Democrats have announced themselves as candidates for Mayor, giving such emphasis as they could to their party affiliations. It is unfortunate that municipal parties do not exist under the present charter. Nomination for Mayor and Council must be made on an individual basis. Candidates are compelled to announce themselves.

"There is no party or organization in the city that drafts or nominates or influences anybody to run for any office, with the one exception of the Public School Association. The Good Government Association, now well recognized as a political organization, has acted as a disseminator of knowledge concerning the nominees. In my opinion, it would be better if they would draft a candidate for their support at the polls. Failure to do this has resulted in a confusing number announcing themselves as prospective candidates, with no intention of contesting at the polls unless indorsed by the Good Government Association.

"I am a candidate because of my experience and record in public office.

"The chief duties of the Mayor are to prepare an adequate budget for the proper carrying on of the affairs of the city and to appoint heads of departments to expend wisely and solely for the public interest the money provided in the budget.

"I have had more experience in these matters than any other of the prospective candidates. I have served 15 years on the School Committee, a nonpaying position, and have had a large share in preparing budgets, amounting to many millions annually. I have had also a large share in the appointment of thousands of teachers, supervisors and executives in the School Department.

"When I am nominated I shall discuss the finances of the city, the administration of its affairs and outline my plans for making our city a model of efficiency.

"My appeal shall be directly to the voters, men and women, as my responsibility shall be to them only when I am elected."

QUEEN WILHELMINA OPENS PARLIAMENT

Speech From the Throne Optimistic in Tone

By Special Cable

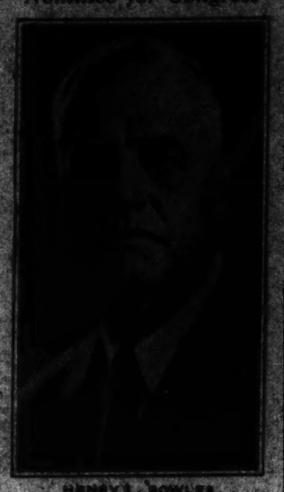
THE HAGUE, Sept. 16—Queen Wilhelmina opened, with the usual ceremony the new session of the States General in the Hall of Squires, where members of both chambers, cabinet ministers and the diplomatic corps were assembled. Large crowds cheered the Queen during the drive from the palace to the hall. Her speech from the throne, outlining the Government's policy was more optimistic than of late years, the general improvement in economic conditions being voiced, although trade and commerce were yet in a difficult position.

The State's finances were called sound, and some relief of the heavy taxation burden is anticipated. The Government expects to reduce the expenses of national defense, in anticipation of the development of international relations under the League of Nations auspices, whereby a general limitation of armaments will be realized. Relations with foreign nations are called very cordial. Special care is promised for road improvements. Foreign capital will be welcomed for developing the colonies.

CANADA'S LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Promising a measure of relief from the obstacles which impede the development of the livestock industry in western Canada, a forecast that in the near future more ocean space will be made available for the export of cattle from Canada to Great Britain was made by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Canadian deputy minister of agriculture, on a visit to Winnipeg.

Nominee for Congress



HENRY L. BOWLES
Republican Candidate in Second Massachusetts District.

HENRY L. BOWLES WINS NOMINATION

Defeats W. H. Feiker in Congressional Contest

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16 (Special)—Henry L. Bowles of this city won the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District in the special primaries yesterday, defeating his opponent, William H. Feiker, Mayor of Northampton, with a total vote for the district of 7190, against Mayor Feiker's total of 1387. Mr. Bowles carried every city in the district.

Roland D. Sawyer, Representative of Ware, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination, drew only 763 votes in the district. The total vote of the district was unusually light. Only 12 per cent of the registered voters in this city went to the polls and in other places the turnout was correspondingly small.

Mr. Bowles thanked the voters of the Second District for their indorsement in a statement issued after his nomination was assured. It is his sincere hope, he said, that he may justify the confidence of all who voted for him. The election, which will decide between Mr. Bowles and Mr. Sawyer, will take place Sept. 29.

CANDIDATES INCREASING

Thirteen in Field for Boston Mayoralty With Others Considering Entrance

With 13 candidates announced for the mayoralty of Boston, voters today were awaiting action on the part of two or three other men who have said that they are seriously considering entering the already overcrowded field of aspirants.

The last headquarters to be opened are those of Alonzo B. Cook, state auditor, who has declared finally his intention of becoming a candidate for the mayoralty. It is known that he did this at the behest of friends who believe that as the situation now stands, the contest is being waged under unusual conditions.

Mr. Cook has declared that he has been so long before the people of Boston and the balance of the State as their auditor that they can well know what sort of a Mayor he would make.

Daniel H. Coakley has not decided whether he will become a candidate for Mayor or not. Last night he issued a statement in which he declared that he is thinking most seriously of entering the field in competition with the other dozen of candidates. He insisted flatly that no matter whether he became an out-and-out candidate for Mayor of Boston or not, he will do all he can to defeat any man who had opposed Joseph C. Pelletier.

This afternoon the Democratic city committee is to hold a meeting to canvass the situation, and it is hinted that possibly the committee may center upon some one of the outstanding Democratic candidates for Mayor and make him the Democratic city committee's choice for the place.

BOSTON MAN GOES TO ANTWERP OFFICE

Sidney J. Jackson, for the past six years manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company in this city, has been appointed head of the Red Star Line's Antwerp office and will leave New York tomorrow on the steamship Belgenland to take up his duties at the Belgian port. Announcement of Mr. Jackson's successor will be made in a few days. It is understood that a New York man will be sent here.

Mr. Jackson has been connected with the International Mercantile Marine Company for 13 years. He was executive head of the Leyland Line branch of the company at Galveston before coming to Boston. He is regarded as an expert in ocean transportation matters.

TO HANG UP THINGS IN THE BEDROOM
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-Less Hangers Securely Hold Heavy Articles
10c pkts. everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

Give your "cast-off" dishes to the
J·M·D·&·S
Morgan Memorial
or to Your Favorite Charity

PEOPLE who wouldn't think of keeping old clothes around the house keep ill assorted ends of old sets of dishes for which they have no further use. Folks know the Morgan Memorial and other Charities are glad to accept old clothes for the use of the needy people, but it is not known as generally that they are glad to accept cast-off dishes that are out of style, and will send a wagon to collect them.

STYLES keep changing in dishes just as they do in clothes. Good housekeepers avoid having a large "cast-off" pile of dishes by choosing good patterns from open-stock. They replace the broken dishes and add the modern shapes and sizes as they come out, and always have a complete set. Some of the favorite patterns of over fifty years ago—India Tree, Canton, and Ridgways Blue Willow—are still in the class of best-sellers today. Certain American families have been filling in their sets for generations from our open-stock reserve bins.

We keep in reserve 10,000 bins for replacing broken dishes at short notice. Let us help you to put your china closet shipshape.

JONES McDUFFEE and STRATTON
Corporation
Franklin and Hawley Streets, Boston

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT STREET—NEAR WEST—BOSTON
Bulletin
of Our Great Oriental Rug Sale

WHEN we bought these Oriental rugs we felt sure that our customers would appreciate the wonderful values offered—the tremendous business done the first few days has convinced us that we were right.

We are presenting an extraordinary opportunity to select from Oriental rugs of the finer to finest sorts (now difficult to find) at prices which would have seemed low even a dozen years ago when such qualities were more commonly seen.

The lot is large. We bought it at a very low figure and are selling it, like any other merchandise, at prices as low as cost will permit—although hundreds of pieces really deserve much higher prices for their rarity, their beauty and fine condition.

The sale goes on. A walk through the Rug Department shows that excellent choosing still remains.

Large Rugs
Wonderful old Hamadans, Bidjars, Heres carpets, size from 9x12 to 10x14 to 20x12,
$1250, $975, $545.
Sturdy Persian Arak Mahals and Asia Minors, in soft old reds, blues, tans,
$575, $495, $395, $245.

Persian Shiraz Rugs
Rare antiques from Shiraz, interesting designs and beautiful colorings. Rugs of this type have not been in the market for years. Sizes range from 5.1x10.7 to 14x8.3. Marked
195.00 to 500.00.

Rare Antiques and Semi-Antiques
Heavy Kazaks, fine Guenjies, wonderful old Daghestans, Cabistans and Shirvans in fine jewel designs. From Persia come heavy Bidjars, old Hamadans, fine Kirmans, in the soft shades of old reds, blues and ivories. Sizes from 3x5 to as large as 5x9. Priced from
85.00 to 125.00 to 350.00

Fine Rugs Not High Priced
A wonderful lot of fine rugs offer a wide choice. Kazaks, Guenjies, Asia Minors, silky Beluchistans, in medium sizes.
35.00, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00.

Small Kelims, About Every One an Antique
Some slightly worn, others almost perfect, all sold as-is. Can be used for rugs, table covers, pillow covers, furniture coverings, etc. Sizes range about 3.4x4.6 to 3x5 to about 3x6.
12.50 to 17.50

Chandler & Co. know rugs. You may take seriously anything we say about them. And we say now—DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS OPPORTUNITY. We commend it to the attention of every one interested in acquiring fine rugs at low prices.

Better BUICK owners are Masters of the Road

Once you have driven the 75 horsepower, 75-mile-an-hour Better Buick;

Once you have wheeled it over some particularly tough hill—in high gear—gaining speed all the way;

Once you have observed the way it assumes the lead in traffic;

Once you have accepted, on some open road, the challenge of some car that boasts of speed, and have seen the Better Buick leave it farther and farther behind;

Once you have checked its economical gasoline consumption against your friends' cars;

Then you will realize fully that the Better Buick, with its 75 horsepower Valve-in-Head engine, gives you power—speed—and inexpensive performance like no other car you have known.

The best way to discover how very much the Better Buick has added to the pleasure of driving is to drive a Better Buick. We have one waiting for your telephone call.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
G-42-S

Standard Six		Master Six		
2-passenger Roadster	$1125	2-passenger Roadster	$1250	7-passenger Sedan $1995
5-passenger Touring	1150	5-passenger Touring	1295	5-passenger Brougham 1925
2-passenger Coupe	1195	5-pass. two-door Sedan	1395	5-pass. Sport Roadster 1495
5-pass. two-door Sedan	1195	5-pass. four-door Sedan	1495	5-pass. Sport Touring 1535
5-pass. four-door Sedan	1295	4-passenger Coupe	1795	5-pass. Country Club 1765
4-passenger Coupe	1275			

All prices f. o. b. Buick factories. Government tax to be added

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

CHINA TO HAVE A FAIR HEARING ON ITS AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to subsequent developments chiefly because it served to provide Chinese nationalist leaders with ready-to-hand material available for furthering their program. The issue already existed. Shanghai made it nation-wide and critical.

Mention must be made, here, of Russian influence. That the representatives of the Moscow Government have taken more than a passive interest in these disturbances can scarcely be questioned. That the representatives of the Government have been chiefly instrumental in stirring up the trouble is frequently alleged. The truth, doubtless, will be at some midway point.

Russia and China, with 2000 miles of contiguous boundary line, have a large common interest. In Manchuria and Mongolia their influence decidedly overlaps. In China there are more Russians than any other foreigners save Japanese. These facts, added to Russia's surrender of extra-territoriality and partial abandonment of concessionary rights, have served to foster friendly relations between the two countries.

There is a wide divergence of views in regard to the extent of Soviet influence in the present situation. The majority of foreign observers who have declared themselves on the situation seem to agree that the Soviets are more a contributing than the major factor; that they merely capitalized and, to a certain extent, intensified a situation which other causes made inevitable.

The shooting at the Louza Police Station, however, reverberated throughout China. On the day following, with the co-operation of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, student organizations, workers' guilds and labor unions, a general strike was agreed upon. A day later business in Shanghai was at a standstill. Some 250,000 workmen—from rickshas coolies and hotel boys to bank clerks, were on strike. To support this strike considerable money was contributed by Chinese in China and out—the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Manila leading off with a gift of $10,000.

Sympathy strikes were declared in other cities, notably in Tientsin, the port city for Peking; Kiukiang, on the Yangtsze river between Shanghai and Hankow; Hankow, the industrial city 600 miles from Shanghai; Foochow, in the southern province of Fukien; Hong Kong (Victoria is the city) the British possession just south of Canton; and Canton, the seat of the Southern Government of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Serious Situation in Canton

Of the outbreaks that followed Shanghai, however, the most serious occurred in Canton. A number of complicating factors entered into the Canton situation apart from the recent developments. Canton, as the seat of Dr. Sun's government has been and is the center for what has been termed "radical" agitation in China. The Kuo-Ming-Tang, Dr. Sun's party, is known as the "Party of Liberation" and has been most aggressive against all forms of foreign control. Because of the reported opposition to the Southern government on the part of the press of Hong Kong there has been developing in Canton a rather definite hostility toward the British, which was immediately accentuated by the recent outbreaks.

On June 21 a general strike was called in Canton. On June 23, after a great mass meeting of Chinese students, cadets, soldiers and workmen, a demonstration parade was organized. When this parade was opposite the Victoria Hotel in the foreign settlement of Shameen, Canton, firing began between some of the demonstrators and the British and French marines. A number of Chinese were killed. Foreign observers generally maintain that this firing was begun by the Chinese, while the Chinese maintain the contrary. The shooting, however, resulted in a general exodus of foreigners from Canton. Subsequently, as in other cities, an intensive boycott was organized against Japanese and British shipping.

The Thirteen Demands

To provide a basis for the settlement of the Shanghai affair and other points at issue between China and the powers, a note containing 13 demands was presented by the Chinese Foreign Office to the diplomatic body in Peking on June 24. These demands were originally framed by the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and supported by Chinese guilds, labor organizations and student unions. To the original note one further demand was appended: asking for a revision of the so-called "unequal" treaties, maintaining that such readjustment is necessary if China is to meet the powers on terms approaching equality.

Of the 13 demands seven deal with the situation in Shanghai and six refer to general questions of dispute. The translation of the demands follows:

1. Cancellation of state of emergency.
2. Release of all Chinese arrested in connection with this affair and restoration to original state of all educational institutions in the International Settlement sealed and occupied by the authorities.
3. Punishment of offenders. To be suspended pending investigation and thereafter to be seriously dealt with.
4. Compensation for the dead and wounded and for the damage sustained by the laborers, merchants and students in connection with this affair.
5. Apology.
6. Rendition of Mixed Court. Complete restoration of the state consistent with the provisions of the treaties. When any Chinese is prosecuted under the Criminal Code of the Republic of China or under the Municipal By-Laws, the prosecution shall be in the name of the Republic and not that of the Shanghai Municipal Council.
7. All the employees of the foreigners, seamen and workers of mills or factories and others who turned out on strike in sympathy shall be reinstated, and their wages during the period of the strike shall not be deducted.
8. Better conditions for the laborers. Any laborer may work or not of his own accord, and shall not be punishable for refusal to work.
9. Municipal franchise
(a) The Chinese may participate in the Municipal Council and ratepayers' meetings. The ratepayers' representation in the council shall be in proportion to the amount of rate payable and paid to the municipal revenues, and the qualifications for franchise of the Chinese shall be similar to those of the foreigner.
(b) For the purpose of the franchise, distinction shall be made as to the beneficial and trust (or legal) interests of property, with the beneficial interest. The right of franchise shall accompany and in the case of the trust interest such right shall be exercised by the beneficial owner thereof.
10. Restraint to construct roads beyond the boundaries of the settlements. The Shanghai Municipal Council shall not construct roads beyond the settlement boundaries; those roads which are already so constructed shall be unconditionally turned over to the Chinese Government.
11. Withdrawal of the resolutions concerning printed matter, increase of wharfage dues and licensing of exchanges.
12. All Chinese residents of the Settlement shall have liberty of speech, assembly and publication.
13. Dismissal of the secretary of the Municipal Council.

Explanation of Demands

Explanation of a few of these demands may clarify them. In regard to the rendition of the mixed court—demand six—the Chinese are asking that it be returned to their jurisdiction. In order to assure that the court would continue to function during the revolution in 1911, the consular body in Shanghai took over the authority, previously exercised by the Chinese Government, of appointing the Chinese magistrate in that court. This authority has never been relinquished and is now a point of issue.

The demand for franchise on the part of Chinese rate-payers, as in Demand nine, arises from the fact that, although the Chinese constitute nine-tenths of the population and pay 80 per cent of the taxes they are not accorded the right to vote in the Municipality.

Demand ten, referring to the construction of roads, relates to a gradual extension of the treaty-defined boundaries of the International Settlement in Shanghai. As foreigners have crowded the Settlement they have gradually purchased property beyond the limits. The Municipal Council built some roads into this new foreign territory with a gradual extension of the authority of the Council over sections of the city not legally included within the Settlement. The Chinese demand that the Settlement keep within its legally prescribed limits.

In addition to the fourteenth demand contained in China's request for a revision of the "unequal" treaties, the Chinese Government, in its note of invitation to the forthcoming Customs Conference, raised the question of tariff autonomy. At present China's tariffs are determined by treaty with the Powers and the Chinese, with little question, will insist when the conference convenes that they be given full authority to control their own import-export duties.

INSURANCE ISSUE IN FEDERAL COURT

Automobile Company Seeks Decision in Maine

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16 (AP)—Hearing was begun in United States District Court yesterday to determine whether Wilbur D. Spencer, state insurance commissioner, can forbid execution in Maine of an insurance contract made in Michigan.

Utterback, Gleason Company of Bangor, Me., and the Chrysler Motor Sales Company of Michigan, in this unusual action, seek to enjoin Commissioner Spencer, who has forbidden the sale of their automobiles in this State while they carry insurance against theft and fire, which was placed on each car by the selling company with an insurance company in South Carolina, which is not licensed in Maine.

There is no separate charge for insurance, all costs being lumped, and the complainants claim the transaction does not violate Maine laws. The hearing is before Judges Charles F. Johnson, Clarence Hale and John A. Peters.

TO ORGANIZE "T" CHORUS

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association is to organize a new male chorus. A meeting to discuss plans is to be held in the parlors of the Huntington Avenue branch on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, when David McCloskey and Homer Barnes of the New England Conservatory of Music, and others interested in the venture will be present.

CHURCHES INVESTIGATE CRIME AS AFFECTED BY PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

to misdemeanors and chiefly to offenses against the traffic laws, and that serious crimes have not shown an increase. It is true that the records give no support for the assumption that felonies have increased generally, but it would appear from this table that up to 1922 drunkenness accounts for a large part of the increases in the total number of offenses. If, with increasing returns, the low index for drunkenness in 1924 still stands, which seems doubtful, the index for all offenses is likely to show a great reduction also.

New York City cannot be taken as typical in this matter for a reason that will doubtless be surprising to many people. The record of arrests in New York City, in so far as it may be taken as authoritative and reliable, is much more creditable than those of many other cities which enjoy a higher reputation for conventional conduct. The increase in total arrests since 1920 has not been great and cases of drunkenness are very much fewer in proportion to the population than in other cities; all of which gives a picture that is not at all typical. In Pittsburgh, for example, where the arrests for drunkenness are nearly twice as numerous, in absolute numbers, as in New York, they account, together with disorderly conduct and kindred offenses, for the larger part of the very great increase in total arrests since 1920—from 36,572 to 63,473.

The figures for Chicago for the last five years are worth noting in some detail:

ARRESTS IN CHICAGO

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Total charges for felony	16,516	14,388	15,919	16,912	15,573
Total charges for misdemeanor	249,329	177,399	137,266	108,851	79,180

Here again, the record of felonies gives no support to a crime wave theory. Yet the enormous and continuous increase in misdemeanors is most disquieting. The chief items in this increase are the following:

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Disorderly conduct	87,170	77,047	64,083	50,556	32,959
Disorderly house—					
House of ill-fame, keepers, inmates	19,417	12,029	6,934	5,875	4,079
Sundry licenses	13,853	235	1,772	2,859	2,661
Speed law violation	15,536	8,781	3,772	2,819	2,269
Parking ordinance	20,474	17,081	7,023	2,918	2,269
Search and seizure law	8,323	6,721	2,589	1,139	449

Thus it appears that while the rapid increase in misdemeanors consists in large part of minor offenses incident to the growth of the city and to the increase in motor traffic, it is also due in very considerable measure to offenses which are associated with low moral tone and decreasing respect for law.

In Philadelphia, it appears that drunk and disorderly cases account for the very considerable increase in total arrests since 1920.

Figures for the District of Columbia show a substantial, though not large, increase in felonies over the past five years, and a very considerable increase in misdemeanors—the latter due chiefly to traffic law violations, drunkenness in public places and violations of the National Prohibition Act.

The surprising feature of the Boston figures is the fact that prohibition seems on the whole to have had no appreciable effect even in 1920 on offenses other than drunkenness, while with respect to the latter, which have nearly doubled since 1920, the city seems to be little better off than in 1919, although the showing is much better than in the years prior to 1919. The figures for the entire State of Massachusetts show substantially the same conditions.

The implications of these figures are the same as those of the World League's figures, namely, that there is unmistakably a rapid increase in violations of the law, chiefly of the misdemeanor class. It is gratuitous, however, to blame prohibition for this fact. All that can be asserted is that prohibition has thus far not prevented an increase in such offenses.

Crime Statistics Misleading

The greatest caution should be used in drawing conclusions from crude statistics of crimes, since a growing proportion of them represent minor offenses that signify little save the increasing difficulty of keeping the procession of humanity moving and keeping individuals out of each other's way. Experts are not ready to say whether serious offenses are actually increasing or decreasing in the country at large. The opinion of the special committee on law enforcement of the American Bar Association, contained in its report for 1922 and reaffirmed in 1923, is worth noting in this connection:

"From all the data and opinions of experts which your committee has been able to gather, we beg leave to report that particularly since 1890, there has been and continues a widening, deepening tide of lawlessness in this country, sometimes momentarily receding, but swelling again into greater depths of intensity; at intervals this tide billows into waves that rise and break, but only for a time attracting attention. . . . The criminal situation in the United States so far as crimes of violence are concerned is worse than in any other civilized country. . . .

"While your committee cannot obtain the exact figures from all available sources of information, we estimate that there were more than 9500 unlawful homicides last year (1921) in this country; that in 1920 there occurred not less than 9000 such homicides; and that in no year during the last 10 years did the number fall below 8500. In other words, during the past 10 years no less than 85,000 of our citizens have perished by poison, by the pistol, or the knife, or by other unlawful and deadly injury."

Whatever the precise facts are, we seem to be dealing with forces that have long been operative and are fairly independent of liquor laws. But it is obvious that to rest the case for prohibition on the crime data and our present knowledge of them would be to choose an insecure foundation.

Settlement Neighborhoods

The secretary of the National Federation of Settlements sent out last year a questionnaire designed to secure the opinions of settlement workers concerning the consequence of prohibition in terms of living conditions, community life, etc., in settlement neighborhoods. The results of the inquiry were reported at the annual meeting of the Federation in Toronto during the summer of 1924. The inquiry was sent to 130 settlements and elicited, in all, 42 replies, many of which, however, left certain of the questions unanswered. The replies were hardly numerous or definite enough to have statistical value, but the report thus summarized the findings on the basis of a careful study of the returns:

"There is less drinking; family life has improved—in some places in a quite remarkable degree; children are better fed and clothed and family ties have been strengthened; neighborhood disorder has been much reduced. . . .

"That there is more drinking in families and among the young in certain localities; that the law is widely violated; that the bootlegger is getting rich; that many old soaks have been sent to an early if not an untimely grave; that individual liberty has been restrained and hypocrisy increased must be admitted. But we must remember that every great reform has been won only after many years of effort and with some temporary if not permanent losses. What everyone must admit is the patent fact that the strangle hold which the saloon had on our politics and much of our industrial and social life has been broken."

Drinking Among Young People

One of the most disputed questions in connection with prohibition is the effect of the law upon moral conditions in colleges, high schools and elsewhere. The findings of the present study in this respect may be briefly stated.

There is a marked tendency on the part of young people to depart from conventional rules of behavior. This tendency is in no apparent way related to prohibition save as liquor drinking has become one of the many commonly labored performances that are turned to for the "kick" that large numbers of young people are trying to get out of life. If any single material factor is more important than another it is probably the automobile, certainly not the hip flask. Reports of school administration officials and of teachers who have made extensive studies of moral problems in the schools give little support to the theory that prohibition is in itself a cause of moral breakdown. It may perhaps just as truly be said that it does not appear to be a great asset. Certainly the non-observance of the law by parents has a rather tragic effect on boys and girls.

In the colleges, undoubtedly, some alarming conditions have developed. Even in a conservative denominational college a student has been known to earn his way through school by bootlegging. The evidence, however, seems to indicate a favorable trend at the present time; at least this is the opinion of nearly all the college deans consulted, and it receives some measure of support from other sources.

situation in the colleges is the fact that the students' attitude toward drinking appears to be determined almost wholly without reference to the law. It is a matter of personal prefsrence or perhaps of school discipline—the responsibilities of citizenship play but little part. It should be said, however, that if the alumni can be persuaded to forego their bibulous habits on the occasions of class reunions and festivals the problem will be much simplified.

Prohibition and Drug Addiction

But however much we may legitimately discount stories of excessive drinking among young people, the fact that prohibition has had no more decisive effect in heightening their moral tone gives food for earnest thought.

It has been intimated many times that however successful prohibition may be in reducing the consumption of alcoholic liquors, it has tended to increase the use of drugs. It appears, however, that statements to this effect have been chiefly on the reasonable guess that a person forcibly deprived of alcohol would turn to drugs. The assumption quite overlooks the fact that it is probably everywhere at least as difficult for the addict to procure drugs as for the habitual drinker to procure liquor, and in most instances more difficult; hence, there is little point in the contention that alcoholics have been driven to drugs. Another important element in the situation is the fact that the physiology of alcoholism and that of drug addiction is quite different.

But we are not dependent entirely upon guesses in this matter. An inquiry has recently been made into the subject by the Foreign Policy Association through its committee on traffic in opium, the results of which make it quite apparent that the reported increase of the drug traffic due to prohibition is a myth. Summarizing the findings, the secretary of the Association in a letter directed to Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews says:

"It is the experience of every authority, without exception, that prohibition has had no effect whatsoever on the prevalence of drug addiction in the United States."

The Narcotic Division in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, whose agents constitute one of the most efficient and best organized forces in government service, reports that drug addiction in the United States is decreasing, a conclusion which is supported by medical authorities in the Public Health Service. It must be admitted, of course, that our information about drug addiction is limited.

Prohibition and "Respect for Law"

The general impression that respect for law is declining leads many ardent supporters of prohibition to believe that its foes are undermining all citizenship, while the latter assert very positively that prohibition has destroyed respect for all law. Fortunately neither contention is fully supported by facts. The best authorities in psychology and education agree that a person's attitude toward law and government is not determined with reference to a single statute, and that hostility toward one law does not carry over into the whole field of the citizen's responsibility. The attitude of people toward their government, although it often gives cause for concern, rests upon a broader basis than the popularity of a single law. Every one takes some laws more seriously than others, and necessarily so. All laws have not the same importance and some have greater social sanction than others. For this reason it would seem to be a mistake to rest the appeal for observance of prohibition laws merely upon the general duty to "obey the law." Rather, an attitude of intelligent sympathy toward the law itself must be built up if it is to be generally observed.

"WHITE WAY" OPENS

More than 10,000 persons attended the opening of "The Great White Way" on Broadway, Somerville, between Walnut and School Street, last evening. A parade and band concert and an address by Charles L. Underhill (R.), representative from Somerville, were included in the celebration.

PROFITS NEEDED FOR STABILIZING RAILWAY CREDIT

(Continued from Page 1)

whether it will be justified if the animosity of the western farmers will again be aroused, is said to be a debatable question. Shippers as well as those not directly affected by the rate question generally admit the predicament of the roads in this section, point to the need of adequate earning capacity in order to attract new capital to provide still better facilities for the shippers in that territory, but question the advisability of too energetic a campaign for higher rates by the railroads in the event the western farmers show signs of enmity.

Roads Better Understood

The success of the past two years in building up a cordial relationship between railroads and patrons, as evidenced in the success attained by Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railroad, in selling stock to farmer-customers to construct a branch line in Montana, may be overturned if the rate hearing develops into a battle between railroads and farmers.

"Better to improve the service still further, speed up the movement of freight, give the western farmer another year to readjust his economic condition and then make clear to him that a continuance of such service rests upon the ability of the railways to attract new capital, to obtain which, higher earning power is essential," says one observer of the present western fracas.

Traffic during the first six months of 1925, compared with the first of 1924 has not increased as rapidly in the west as in other sections of the United States, although the relative figures of increase—3.2 per cent for the western roads, against 5.8 per cent for all roads—are not so far apart as many recent reports comparing western roads with all carriers have been.

By reason of their location and topographical features the western roads require a higher rate scale than those more fortunately situated, traffic men state. Expenses of operation are obviously higher in the west. Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show higher proportions of expenses, particularly in the northwest, devoted to "transportation" than on other carriers. For the first six months of 1925, these costs (which exclude maintenance, traffic and miscellaneous charges) were as follows, the proportions being as percentages of a dollar earned: Chicago & North Western, 41.1; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 40.3; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, 41.9; Great Northern, 27.2; Soo Line, 41.0; Northern Pacific, 33.1 per cent.

Other western carriers, notably the Union Pacific, Atchison and Denver & Rio Grande, did materially better, but comparison with roads in the Great Lakes district show the transportation costs to be lower in general than in the northwest.

That the question of speed enters into these figures is asserted by some. Efforts to achieve heavy train loading have retarded train operation with attendant higher expense, many contend, although the question of light trains making fast schedules compared with heavy drags moving more slowly is disputed between many rail managers.

Block Signals Speed Service

Installation of block signals on the Northern Pacific, and steps toward a complete installation on the Great Northern are held in part to be the reason both for faster movement and for the lower transportation costs by reason of the excessive stops eliminated, the cost of stopping a freight train being placed at $2, and proportionately higher in mountain territory.

Shippers' interest in the question of speed, efficiency and economy in operation is more than academic. Faster freight movement to and from the west, resulting in decreased interest charges, less capital tied up and smaller stocks of goods kept on hand, may be equivalent to a freight rate increase, it is pointed out. If this is the case, and the shipper can be so assured, most shippers would prefer to pay the higher rate and receive their goods more promptly, it is said.

What effect continued competition by water lines will have on the transcontinental situation is attracting more and more attention. The United States Chamber of Commerce has recently considered it carefully in a regional meeting at San Francisco, Paul Shoup, vice-president of the Southern Pacific, at this meeting advocated placing the Panama Canal lines under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission—a view shared by many railroad men as well as by others who believe that such a step would be beneficial to all concerned.

Joint consideration of the western rail problem by the interests affected is a factor in the question. Already, co-operation of shippers through the regional advisory boards have been of inestimable aid to the railroads, their officials gladly acknowledge, in assisting car distribution and in other channels.

The movement toward greater co-operation has overcome many partisan views on transportation questions held by both shippers and railroad men, both sides agree. It is largely through continued co-operative efforts toward solving mutual problems that the western rate situation and the economic conditions affecting both the railways and the farmers in that territory can be met, and overcome observers state, in expressing gratification that the former hostility toward the railroads has been partially overcome.

BANNER TEXTILE YEAR FORECAST

Rhode Island Leader Sees Big Demand for New Products

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16 (Special)—A banner year for the Rhode Island textile industry, was forecast by R. F. Walker, secretary-treasurer of the Rhode Island Textile Association, in an address before the Rotary Club yesterday. He said:

"The demand for the new products of the loom—rayon and rhea—is so strong that a new strength is added to the life of the industry that was so feebly holding its own. Rayon is a silk-like fabric that is sure to be in demand, while the market for rhea is already assured, its linen-like texture and appearance placing it ahead of the genuine linen article.

"The recent slump in business due to strong competition has brought about a better understanding between the employer and the employee.

"The Rhode Island textile industry, backed by the leading Rotary, civic and women's clubs in the State, is assured of a better year than for some time. Mills will show their appreciation to the people for their support by continuing their fight to meet all competition to keep their plants running, and thus add to the general prosperity of Rhode Island.

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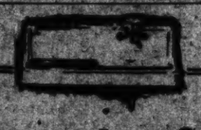
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SCOTTISH HOME RULE IS URGED

Speaker Wants Way Opened for Scotland for the Scots

EDINBURGH, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence) — A demonstration in favor of self-government for Scotland was held by the Scottish Home Rule Association at the Wallace Monument, Elderslie. The chairman of the meeting, R. B. Cunninghame Graham, said that it was 620 years since William Wallace fought for freedom for Scotland, but until they had home rule in Scotland it had to be admitted, in a measure, at least, that Wallace's work remained unfulfilled and still required a coping stone.

There were two ways of approaching the subject, he pointed out. They must, on the sentimental side, take up their ancient Scottish song and make it sound throughout the length and breadth of the land and pierce the mists, so that the final echo might go right up to Parliament at Westminster. On the material side, it was clear to them all that there were thousands of things that could better be handled in Scotland than in London by a heterogeneous Parliament, and all the jarring elements that were to be found there.

A. Johnston, Member of Parliament, moved a resolution pledging all present to work steadily for national self-government, until the Scottish people regained full control of their own affairs. It was a farce and an insult, he said, to a proud and intelligent people and a great waste of money that so much business had to be taken to London. In his opinion, the greatest barrier today to home rule for Scotland was to be found in the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, who stood between the people and the realization of many of their desires. When the people of Scotland had made up their minds to have home rule they would begin to be very chary about sending members of the Faculty of Advocates to represent them in any public body.

Mr. Johnston said that home rule for Scotland did not necessarily mean Scotland for the Scots, but it opened up the way for it, and must surely mean that Scotland would have a better educational standard for her children, and not to be compelled to take only a percentage of the money that was first of all voted as sufficient by the English members of Parliament. Surely, land and education alone, great strides could be made toward economic prosperity for the people, but such strides could not be made so long as Scotland was dominated by an alien majority.

NORTH DAKOTA PLANS RURAL CHURCH AID

Union Meetings Are Proposed by Committee

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—An organized plan for insuring the holding of religious services in rural communities not now reached by churches of North Dakota, was outlined at a meeting here of a special committee of the North Dakota Council of Religious Education. It will be in effect by Jan. 1, 1926, if churches, to which the plan is to be submitted this fall, approve.

The idea advanced by the committee is that the churches of the various denominations in a town, joining together, promote meetings in schoolhouses, country churches and farm homes, supplying preachers, speakers, music and Sunday school teachers, according to the Rev. C. A. Armstrong, member of the committee and secretary of the council.

Mr. Armstrong states that the committee reported to the council that "more than three-fourths of the people of North Dakota are found outside the churches Sunday; and that less than one-third of our population under 25 years of age are in the Sunday school."

FRUIT STEAMER SAILS

Steamship San Benito, of the United Fruit Company's fleet, sailed from Long Wharf today, for Havana, carrying out a cargo including 300 bags of potatoes, 400 bags of fertilizer, 200 rolls of newsprint paper and consignment of machinery, hardware, etc. The steamer will call at Halifax to pick up 9000 barrels of potatoes and a quantity of lumber and dried codfish. The company's steamer Newsome, Captain Tellefsen, also sailed today for Jamaican ports to load another cargo of fruit for Boston.

THREE BRANCHES OF STUDY FEATURE NEW SCHOOL YEAR

More athletics for girls, education for character, including a study of the control of the emotions as a feature of educational work with children, and the question of appointing women on equal terms with men as masters of intermediate coeducational schools, are three outstanding features of work for the new school year which began this week, it was stated by officials at school headquarters yesterday.

The opening of the year was made notable by the going into effect of the new salary schedule, by which every teacher from kindergarten to headmaster is advanced two increments in salary. Each increment ranges from $96 to $144. To some teachers there is an additional advance of whatever sum may be necessary to make proper adjustments in the salary scale. This averages about half an increment, so that while all teachers will get an advance of two increments, some will gain two and one-half increments, beginning Sept. 1

Play-Teacher for Girls

It is the intention to expand athletics for girls, especially those in high schools. A play-teacher probably will be appointed to do for the girls what the man play-teacher is doing for the boys. Nathaniel J. Young, director of physical training, says this will mean more out-door play and exercise, with a development of such out-door athletics as seems suitable for young women. In line with the policy of more athletics for misses the course given to prospective teachers at the Teachers College of the city of Boston will be strengthened.

The policy of his department, Mr. Young said, is in line with the highest ideal in educational institutions throughout the country. It is for the advancement of the entire school body, that is for mass participation, not for individual leadership. As in the case of other courses in the school such as reading or arithmetic, it is to educate all the children in athletic practices, not to pick out a few to excel. Certain things are required of each child in each grade each year.

New School Paper Appears

The new course in character education, introduced last year, is to be given special attention throughout the school system this year, according to Dr. Burke. Simultaneously with the opening of school appeared the first number of the new publication, "Citizenship Through Character Development" issued by the School Committee with Joseph B. Egan as editor, assisted by a board of associate editors. Organized for the furtherance of the cause of better citizenship it is to serve as a supplement to the course in character education.

Every one of the 40 pages is filled with records of successful work in character education already done in various schoolrooms of the city. These are for the purpose of affording practical help in character education to other teachers. The contributions are varied, often original in content, and represent the kind of work that can be carried on with children of varying ages, accomplishments, and types.

The study in control of the emotions, a committee for which was appointed by Dr. Burke last spring, will be conducted along the lines of investigation and research in the hope of ascertaining the best means of aiding the pupils to govern themselves and their acts by means of reason instead of giving way to the emotions.

OHIO GASOLINE CONSUMPTION

TOLEDO, Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Motorists in Ohio are consuming gasoline at a rate of 60,000,000 gallons a month, and more than half of this supply is being furnished by 12 large companies. The Standard Oil Company, which has its largest refinery at Toledo, has marketed nearly 25 per cent of all gasoline in the State. Since the gasoline tax became effective in April, the company has distributed 47,500,000 gallons in Ohio.

Idaho Labor's Questions on World Court Answered

State Federation's Inquiries Bring Detailed Statement From The American Foundation, Inc., Which Administered Bok Peace Award

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The American Foundation, Inc., which maintains the American Peace Award, has just made public its answers to 13 questions on the World Court submitted by F. N. Blair, vice-president of the Idaho State Federation of Labor.

The foundation, which was prominent in the world news at the time of its establishment by Edward W. Bok, for the purpose of administering the $100,000 prize for a world peace plan, is still functioning in a publicity campaign.

What representation the United States would have, what relation the World Court has to the League of Nations and the Hague Court, and what would be its effect upon the Monroe Doctrine and the immigration laws, are among the inquiries.

The first question asked is how and by whom the court was established, to which the foundation replies: "By the 22 nations that first joined it." It continues:

"It owes its existence to the initiative of the League of Nations which, in accordance with a provision in Article XIV of the Covenant of the League, appointed an advisory committee of jurists to draft a plan for a World Court. An American served on the committee.

Connection With League

"It is frequently said that the League of Nations set up the Court. This is not accurate. What the League did was to have the statute prepared, and then it submitted it to the nations for ratification. It was provided that the Court was not to come into being unless and until a majority of the states in the League had separately accepted it through their Parliament or Congress or other constitutional procedure. The Court, therefore, was established by the separate independent acts of the nations that joined it."

As to the number of nations belonging, the reply was that they are 48 in number. The 15 nonmembers were listed as Abyssinia, the Argentine, Guatemala, Honduras, the Irish Free State, Nicaragua and Peru which belong to the League of Nations, and the United States, Afghanistan, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Mexico, Russia and Turkey.

Eligibility was the subject of the third question, to which the answer was: "The court is now open to the whole world for membership."

England and America

What would be the representation of the United States and of England and her colonies, was asked in the fourth and fifth questions. The reply in part is:

"No nation has any representation as a nation. The judges do not represent national interest. The United States now has the same share as any other nation that belongs to the old Hague Court in the nomination of the candidates for judges, and under the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge terms it would also have the same share as any other nation in the election of the judges.

"Each nation that belongs to the Hague Court has appointed four persons as members of it. These national groups nominate four persons for judges of the World Court, only two of whom may be of their own nationality. Four Americans were nominated for the first election of judges."

Copies of the court constitution may be obtained at the foundation offices, according to the answer to the sixth question.

Relation to Hague Court

"The Court, while not an agency of the League of Nations, owes its existence to the initiative of the League," the answer to the seventh question reads. "The expenses of the Court are handled through the League. The largest assessment on any nation for the Court in 1923 was $35,000."

The next question touches upon the relation of the World Court to the Hague Court, the reply being: "The only connection that the Hague Court has with the World Court is that the national group in the Hague Court have been asked to nominate the judges of the World Court."

To the ninth question, regarding the choice of judges, the foundation answers in part: "The candidates for judges are nominated by the nations in the old Hague Court and elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations acting independently."

It is asserted in the reply to the questionnaire that the Monroe Doctrine would not be affected by the United States joining the World Court and that it would be extremely unlikely that immigration matters would be affected. An explanation of the character of the Harding-Hughes reservations is contained in the reply, and, finally, it is emphasized that "the only authority of the Court is derived from the force of public opinion," not through any political machinery.

NEW ANCHOR LINE SHIP ON INITIAL BOSTON TRIP

The new Anchor Line steamship Transylvania, which was recently completed and fitted out, is making her initial trip from Glasgow and Moville to Boston, and left Glasgow Saturday night, according to cable advices received here. The liner is due in port next Saturday.

On the Transylvania are 103 first, 255 second and 290 third class passengers. The vessel is under the command of Capt. David W. Bone, and is a 17,000-ton, three-funnel type of latest naval architectural design. Among the passengers are a number of members of the Caledonian Clubs of New England, who sailed from Boston on July 26 on a special excursion to Scotland.

INEQUALITIES IN RATES ADMITTED

Telephone Expert Suggests Use of Measured Service

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16 (Special)—Gross inequalities which he admitted exist in the telephone rates prevailing in Massachusetts can be eliminated only by the adoption of a system of measured service wherein the patrons pay in accordance with the amount of service used, William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph division of the State Department of Public Utilities, said in an address today before the Massachusetts Firemen's Association here.

Mr. O'Brien pointed out that such a system had already been successfully operated in Chicago, Detroit, and other mid-western municipalities where the rates are lower than in Massachusetts.

"The Public Utilities Commission has been studying the problem of measured service for some months," he said, "and is convinced that an equalization of the different classes of the rates is possible only by such a policy of 'pay-as-you-use.'"

Mr. O'Brien's praise of the measured service is viewed with much significance in the present telephone controversy. It is considered possible that the Public Utilities Commission may recommend such action to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in an effort to bring down rates in this territory.

"It is true that there are serious inequalities in the rates as authorized under the recent decision of the commission," he added. "But I believe that it is equally unfortunate that the commissioners themselves should have been subjected to the wave of caustic criticism which has followed. Such criticism has tended to injure the respect for all state officials and has not worked to relieve the problem."

Mr. O'Brien placed especial emphasis upon the fact that the introduction of the system of measured service in the several cities he mentioned had been followed by reduction in the rates.

GAME PRESERVE GIVEN MISSOURI

Hunters to Be Excluded From 2000-Acre Timber Tract

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Hunters are to be excluded from Missouri's newest game preserve of 2000 acres of virgin timberland in Mississippi County. The tract was donated to the State by W. W. Gilchrist, Chicago, and marks an important step in the program of the State fish and game commission, according to Keith McCanse, commissioner.

Under the agreement, however, hunting will be permitted within the timbered region immediately bounding the new game refuge which is in the midst of a 22,000-acre tract. The preserve itself will be marked off by a single strand of wire, upon which notices will be posted forbidding hunting.

Mr. McCanse believes the new refuge will result in considerable increase in the birds and animals of the region. It is suited for agriculture and affords an abundance of food for fowls. Approximately three miles from the Mississippi River, the tract edges James Bayou.

Fifteen deer to be presented to the state will form the nucleus of a state-owned herd to be established in the state parks. The deer are to be donated by the owners of the Taney County Game Preserve, W. J. Clements, Springfield, Mo., and Paul I. Campbell, Boston. The Taney County Game Preserve is one of the beauty spots of the Ozark region.

Ultimately it is expected that hundreds of deer will roam through Missouri's State parks. They will be used as a basis of restocking the state with wild deer.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL REPORTED A SUCCESS

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Closing the first year of operation, the Canadian Co-Operative Wheat Producers, limited, commonly known as the wheat pool, is making a final payment to pool members of 11 cents a bushel for No. 1 Northern, making a total payment for the year of $1.66 per bushel basis Fort William and Vancouver. Actual cash payment is 7.34 cents a bushel, as 2 cents is being deducted for a fund to purchase elevators, and 1 2-3 cents to establish a commercial reserve. The price of $1.66, except for the deductions mentioned, is net to the grain grower, all administrative and other costs having already been deducted.

Commenting on the first year's operations of the combined provincial pools, Colin H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, expressed himself as well satisfied at the success which had been achieved.

NORWAY PURCHASES ITS WHEAT IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The Norwegian government, which handles that country's import trade of grains, will purchase practically all of the country's wheat requirements in Canada this year, said A. Johannessen of the Norwegian Food Commission, Oslo, Norway, during a visit to this city.

Considering quality, Canadian wheat probably will be the cheapest that can be bought, Mr. Johannessen said. Norway's annual grain imports include 100,000 tons of wheat and about 200,000 tons of rye, while 80,000 tons of wheat flour also are brought in. Most of the rye will be purchased in Russia, the visitor said.

INCOME TAX PAYMENTS

Payments of the third installment of the federal income tax at the offices of the internal revenue collector in the Park Square building yesterday totaled $10,866,676, which proved to be one of the largest of the quarterly collections.

New Botanical Garden Laid Out at Wellesley

Twelve-Acre Plot Will Serve as Auxiliary Experiment Station for College—Project Financed by Gifts in Honor of Former Student

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special)—A new botanical garden, unlike that of any other college, is to be ready to serve as auxiliary experiment station for Wellesley students of botany this fall. It will be under the direction of Dr. Margaret C. Ferguson and Miss Helen I. Davis, respectively head and assistant in the botany department.

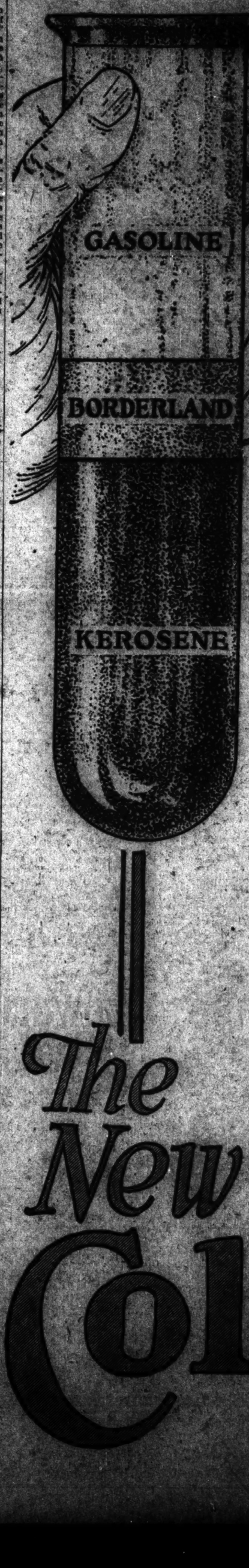
The two women, with a staff of workmen, have passed the latter share of the vacation period in laying out the ground where there is space for thousands of plants, plotted and arranged in formal series ranging from ferns, lilies and irises through the cycles of lesser known as well as old-fashioned shrubs, plants and flowers.

There are approximately 12 acres in the plot. In arranging it primarily for study, the fundamentals of beauty in landscape architecture have been kept admirable in predominance. An artificial brook, lined with cement, over which a layer of smooth field-stone has been laid and with a miniature cascade, winds through the plot. There are narrow and charming rock paths, and the cascade, with its sweeping stones of alternate pudding stone and rock, marks the summit of a hill which rises at the easterly end of the garden.

The garden has been made possible by two gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Cordenio A. Severance as a tribute to their daughter Alexandra, who attended Wellesley. It is to be known formally as the Alexandra Botanical Garden, while students and visitors [illegible] familiarly welcomed, it will serve primarily as an outdoor laboratory for the botanical work included in the college program.

Although construction is not yet complete, the plot already is marked with the bright flames of late petunias burning against the quiet green fires of spruces and similar shrubs in the evergreen family, and there no small question but that when it is finished the garden will present a perfect index of classic New England plants, the most complete ever to have been assembled in such a locality.

The Borderland of Gasoline



The New Colonial Gas all above the Borderland

United States Government Motor Gasoline in the Borderland

Inferior Gasoline often sold at cut rates – large percentage of Kerosene

Above the "Borderland"

NEW COLONIAL GASOLINE gives the motorist an "Anti-Knock" gasoline *without extra price*. And it's *all* above the "Borderland."

What Is "Borderland?"

If gasoline and kerosene settled in layers, here's what you'd see in a test-tube full of that part of crude oil from which gasoline is made.

At the top—a layer of good *gasoline*.

At the bottom—a layer of *kerosene*.

And between the two—in the "Borderland"—a mixture with some of the characteristics of both gasoline and kerosene.

It's this "Borderland" mixture in ordinary gasoline that causes most engine-knocks. By devising new equipment, developing new processes, and omitting a considerable portion of what is ordinarly sold as gasoline—we *entirely eliminated* this "Borderland" mixture from the New Colonial Gasoline.

It costs us *more* to make this New Colonial Gas—but it costs you *less* to use. For every test proves that it's free from knocks; that its use results in livelier, speedier, more flexible motors, which stay clean and free from carbon *indefinitely*.

This NEW COLONIAL GAS is now ready—at all Colonial Stations and Colonial Dealers—at *no extra price*.

COLONIAL FILLING STATIONS, Inc., BOSTON, MASS.

Watch for the special announcement now being mailed to every motorist in Colonial territory, at the nearest Colonial Station about it—and TRY the NEW COLONIAL GASOLINE.

The New Colonial Gas

B. U. LAUNCHES ITS 56TH YEAR

Holds Opening Assemblies —Expects Enrollment to Exceed 10,500

While administrative officials are awaiting official word as to the decision of Dr. Heber R. Harper, chancellor of the University of Denver, on the offer of the presidency, Boston University started its fifty-sixth academic year today with indications that the regular enrollment will exceed 10,500.

With the opening of classes this morning more than 5000 students had registered, and the remainder of the undergraduate body will start work this week and next Monday, as the numerous departments complete the periods of registration.

Bishop William F. Anderson, acting president, is in Chicago, and will confer with Dr. Harper next Monday on matters pertaining to his acceptance of the position as the new head of Boston University.

The opening assemblies of the year were held today in three departments of the university. At the College of Liberal Arts, Dean William M. Warren presided at a meeting at 9:30. A series of assemblies for freshmen will continue during the first 10 days of the semester.

Opening Assemblies

Prof. J. R. Taylor welcomed the students of the College of Practical Arts and Letters at an assembly at 11. Dean T. L. Davis and Mrs. Elizabeth MacDonald, who joins the faculty as full-time professor this year, also spoke. Classes began immediately after.

Dean James A. Beebe of the School of Theology presided at the first communion service at 10, assisted by the faculty. At 2:30 Dr. Lynn Howard Hough, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Detroit, addressed the students. New faculty members were introduced and the freshmen took the pledge required of them as entering students in theology. This evening the freshmen will be the guests at a reception. Prof. C. Edmund Neil will be in charge.

Announcement was made today at the university of the election of officers for the ensuing year by the Alpha chapter of the Boston University convocation, consisting of the alumni of the School of Theology.

The Rev. Ralph E. Davis of Newton Center is the new president. Other officers are the Rev. William R. Leslie of Brookline, vice-president; the Rev. Herbert T. Coonts of Arlington Heights, secretary; the Rev. Francis W. Brett of Medford, treasurer; and the Rev. Edward Marsh of Jamaica Plain, auditor.

College Elections

The College of Business Administration chapter of the convocation has elected James M. Mosely president, Ernest W. Lowell, first vice-president; Miss Tessie Connolly, second vice-president; M. L. Anderson, auditor, and H. C. Sprague, Miss Louella Bragg and Harry E. Cryan, directors. The nominating committee for next year is Dorothy Hickey, Clarence E. Anderson, William S. G. Kidder, Edgar R. Lacouture, and Wilfred B. Wells.

Officers elected to the university convocation by the various chapters are: School of Theology, vice-president, Elmer A. Leslie, and member of visiting committee, Henry I. Bailey; School of Law, vice-president, John C. Leggat, and member of visiting committee, William E. Sisk; College of Business Administration, vice-president, Harold C. Spencer, and member of visiting committee, Irving R. Hobby.

Dean Walter S. Athearn of the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service has been appointed to membership on the committee on the teaching of democracy, a branch of the national council of the National Education Association, according to a notification he has received from Miss Mary McSkimmon, president of the association.

HAVERHILL TO ACT ON ZONING ORDIANCE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 16 (Special)—After a conference with the planning board yesterday afternoon, at which the city council went over provisions of the proposed zoning ordinance, two of the five members of the council expressed a willingness to vote in favor of immediate adoption of the ordinance.

The other members of the council raised no strong objections to the ordinance and the members of the planning board are confident of early favorable action. The joint planning board and board of survey has devoted a year or more to the work of perfecting an ordinance that will be satisfactory to the city and also stand any legal test that may be given it.

NEW ANDROSCOGGIN DAM TO BE STARTED

Central Maine Power Company Granted Petition

AUBURN, Me., Sept. 16 (Special)—After several years' work in obtaining options on property in the Androscoggin River valley above the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn by the Central Maine Power Company, the county commissioners yesterday granted a petition from this concern to discontinue the river roads on the two shores of the Androscoggin.

The owners of property in this area offered no real objection and only a few minor matters remained to be adjusted. Numerous substantial farm homes will be removed.

Work will be rushed, it is stated, on the construction of a dam about three miles above Lewiston, which will enable the company to furnish sufficient power for this vicinity for some time. The dam will have a 50-foot head and will complete the water power development on this river, except for one storage basin on the Dartmouth College lands in New Hampshire.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN SEEN AS IN JEOPARDY

KINGSTON, R. I., Sept. 16 (Special)—With economic conditions unstable and a scarcity of profitable positions, resulting in keener competition for employment between women and men, it has become a serious question whether Europe can afford to educate its women, according to Miss Alice L. Edwards, dean of women at Rhode Island State College, returning from abroad. Miss Edwards visited European educational centers with a committee of 30 from 17 American states, sent by the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Edwards said there was found to be discrimination against women in colleges and universities because of existing conditions. Although educational progress by them is legally favored, there are traditional hindrances to their work. Lucrative positions are few and the disposition generally is to provide first for the men. In Germany, Miss Edwards explained, there is a pronounced feeling of repulsion on the part of students toward old Teutonic discipline. The committee visited seven countries and attended conferences at Swanwick, Eng., and Gex, France.

VEGETABLE GROWERS FOUND HARDEST HIT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16 (AP)—H. M. Dixon, extension farm economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, told the Vegetable Growers' Association of America at the opening session of the seventeenth annual convention here yesterday that the vegetable gardeners of the country were the hardest hit of any class by the recent business depression.

Discussing the income and price trends in vegetable production, he said truck gardeners experienced no more hazards than other types of farmers, and prophesied a better condition in future. The convention will continue daily through Saturday, the list of speakers including recognized authorities upon various phases of gardening. This evening a public meeting will be held with addresses of welcome.

CHAMBER TO STUDY MILLAGE TAX PROJECT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16 (Special)—Harry E. Bicknell, president of the Northampton Chamber of Commerce; S. Chester Lyon, secretary of the Pittsfield Chamber, and P. N. Hall, secretary of the Westfield Chamber, have been appointed by the Western Massachusetts Association of Chambers of Commerce to study the proposed Millage tax law. It is probable that they will recommend that the association present to the next Massachusetts Legislature a petition for such an act.

The Millage Act would allow all cities or towns, if they so desire, to appropriate money for advertising the city or town, the proposed appropriation being based on one mill of each $100 valuation. Similar laws are now in effect in several states.

INVITED TO CHINA PARLEY

Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, is among those invited to attend the conference on American relations with China to be held at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Se.. 17-20. The conference will probably center around a discussion of the adjustments necessary in the relations between the United States and China in view of China's recent development in nationalism, education, trade and government.

Scholars at Work in the Reading Room of the Public Library of Abd'ul-hamid I

The Seats Are Cushions, the Stools Are Capes, and None of the Books Is Here in This Constantinople Library.

The Library

The Libraries of Constantinople

By MARY MILLS PATRICK

President Emerita of Constantinople Woman's College

THE libraries of Constantinople are fascinating and strange, like everything else in that charmed city. A foreigner might live there a lifetime and never hear of one; indeed, to most of the citizens libraries mean nothing. The libraries of Constantinople are for the most part religious collections, intended for the Ulema, who are at the same time the legal and the priestly class, and necessarily the learned men.

The libraries, being intended for the thousands of students of the Koran and the other sacred law, are generally found near and related to the mosques. It was customary when a sultan or other grandee built a mosque to the glory of Allah, and naturally of its founder, to add a library, a soup kitchen and as many eleemosynary institutions as he could afford.

The medieval Turks loved learning, having poetical contests at all their great feasts. Evidently Sultan Ahmed (1703 to 1730) loved books, for he opened many public libraries. In 1780 there were said to be 36 libraries in the city connected with the mosques, besides a few that were independent. Some of the libraries were founded by women, which rose to disprove the Turkish proverb, that "Woman's hair is long but her wit is short." Under the old régime, however, a woman might never enter a library.

The number of libraries increased for a while, but latterly many have been destroyed. In 1911 there were forty-six in good condition, which were used constantly by theological students, who might be seen sitting there at all hours of the day, consulting the old manuscripts or reading some of the vast number of commentaries on the Koran.

The recent closing of the theological schools, with the abolition of the caliphate, has doubtless wrought great changes in the libraries, but I shall describe them as they were under the Empire.

Domes, Cushions, Rugs

The library buildings are made of stone with massive walls and great windows, but having always in their architecture one characteristic that is especially beautiful and practical: a graceful dome which, in the better class of buildings, is perforated by picturesque irregular windows, through which the light falls directly upon the books lying open on the carved stands before their readers. In a larger, finer library, there are several windowed domes in the roof, arranged around a central dome or in a group. Although most of the libraries belonging to the mosques occupy buildings erected for that purpose, some are kept in secluded corners of the mosques themselves, behind heavy curtains, and others are placed with the libraries of the various orders of dervishes.

In a library that has kept its truly Oriental aspect, large cushions, both round and square, lie on the floor under the domes, and small inlaid stands are at hand on which the reader may place his manuscript while reclining at his ease on the cushion. The doors of the old libraries were covered with priceless rugs, and every reader must remove his shoes upon entering the room.

Duties of the Staff

Among the most important of the mosque libraries were those of Mohammed the Conqueror, St. Sophia, of the Sultana Suleimen, Bayasid, and Selim and the so-called Nourie Osmanieh and Laleli. Among the libraries unconnected with mosques, the most noted were the Hasad Library and the Ragib Pasha Library.

These libraries contained from one to five thousand manuscripts, each one carefully laid in a case to keep it from dust. Each library had an exact catalogue and no manuscript was ever lent outside. The libraries were endowed, the expense of maintenance always being provided by the founders. The endowment of the library of St. Sophia originally provided for about thirty employees, six of whom were charged with keeping a strict watch over the books and eight others were supposed to look after the shoes of those who entered to read, as shoes must always be removed on entering any sacred building; a number had charge of the repairs, and some must always be ready to relieve their companions. The strenuous existence of these old-time librarians, does not, however, include one arduous modern task—the purchase of new books—for a mosque library was presented by the donor in finished form, and usually contained only manuscripts bearing the stamp and seal of the donor, no additions being allowed.

Our modern idea of a public library is one that, as a matter of course, contains all the newest books. But Turkish libraries were founded on quite the opposite plan, the most valuable Turkish libraries being those that contained the fewest new books and the most old ones. Strange though this sounds to us, these libraries, founded by caliphs and sultans who loved letters, and read only by the few, nevertheless formed a strong element in the national development. The lives of the illustrious rulers were written by a host of contemporary writers, and preserved here to inspire the pride of the subjects. The founder of the library expended his best efforts to obtain the rarest books that existed in his time, and a series of libraries in this fashion brought the native literature almost up to date.

Except in a very few libraries, the books were all written in the Turkish, Arabic or Persian tongues, all using the difficult Arabic alphabet. Books in these languages were brought from the bazaars and palaces of Cairo, Bagdad, Damascus and Alexandria, at fabulous prices for the libraries of sultans, and often later found their way into these public collections. In Turkish libraries one seldom finds a Greek or Latin book, but if one wishes Greek literature he must visit one of the interesting libraries belonging to Greek churches and monasteries. Doubtless also there are Greek books to be found in Arabic translations, for Greek literature exercised a strong influence over Arabian writers. There are many learned Arabic books in these collections, but sometimes their value is impaired by an absence of date on the manuscript and often too the name of the writer is missing. The Persian books are simpler, more realistic and less subtle in thought than the Arabic writings.

Great Beauty of Calligraphy

The old books were all in manuscript. The most important books of every library were represented by a number of different copies, almost like an edition, if one can speak of an edition of a book in manuscript form. Every skilful scribe, furthermore, considered it his duty to make a copy of the Koran to present to one of these libraries. The art of calligraphy was carried to a very high point with the Mohammedans. It attained its height in Constantinople in the seventeenth century, when books of extremely beautiful pen work were produced. One who knows only our plain Latin alphabet can hardly conceive of the varied and elaborate effects that may be produced with the Arabic alphabet. Mottoes are often seen in Turkish houses in which a verse from the Koran assumes most lovely and unexpected shapes.

Illuminations also add greatly to the beauty of these manuscripts, especially in the books of the artistic Persians. In these libraries are to be found rare illuminated manuscripts collected not only from Persia, but also from Herat in Afghanistan, and even from Hindustan. These are often of exquisite beauty, one page alone being considered a priceless work of art by the possessor. From Persia also came most of the lovely covers of rare and delicate leather with intricate and fanciful tooling in gilt.

The art of inscribing and illuminating manuscripts in Turkey regarded the introduction of printing into the Turkish Empire until 1727, because no one wished to obliterate these beautiful arts, or to take away the means of livelihood from many artists. The Ulema, the great conservative force as are the law and the church everywhere, announced that it was contrary to Mohammedan religion to allow the Koran to be printed, and even after printing of other books was permitted by law, the Koran might be read only in manuscript. The first book printed in Turkish showed the tremendous influence of Arabic literature through the Koran, for it was an Arabic dictionary.

Even American Books

In the midst of these quaint old libraries with their rare manuscripts pored over by devoted students, one is surprised to find, even in the old régime, one that was comparatively modern. Here were green covered tables for readers and comfortable red plush chairs, in rooms warmed by stoves and lighted by hanging lamps. In this library one found naturally the old manuscripts, but the larger proportion of the collection consisted of modern books in European languages, and there was actually an accession list in this library. There was even a case of American books, consisting mostly of consular reports and bound volumes of illustrated American newspapers! The greater number of the European books were in French, among them being some valuable dictionaries and encyclopedias, and in a prominent case a New Testament.

Like so much that is picturesque and beautiful in the Orient, many of these libraries have passed away with "the snows of yesterday." During the war countless old manuscripts were taken from their places, removed for safety or for cupidity. Some of the library buildings with all their treasures were destroyed by the frequent fires that have devastated the city. The years of the war were in many ways years of license, and one could hardly hope after them to find in these old libraries all their original treasures.

SUNSET STORIES

The Chestnut Tree Talks Things Over

THE wind blew through the chestnut tree and shook the branches. The leaves danced a bit and the trunk swayed over so slightly.

"I'm getting dizzied," teased the tree trunk. "It is really obliging of the wind to call around this way occasionally and freshen me up. Don't you think I look better now?" he called out pleasantly.

"Explain yourself," urged one of the branches.

"Explain what?" inquired the surprised tree trunk.

"What do you mean by it?"

"I mean that I am an unusually fine tree, to speak plainly, and a good dusting improves my appearance."

"Listen, brothers, listen," sang out the lowest branch. "Just listen to what he says." Then turning to the trunk, "Are you the whole tree?" he asked.

"Hoo-hoo!" called out the tiny top branch. "Please speak so that I can hear."

"You'd be a funny looking tree without leaves," said a leaf.

"And there'd be no place for leaves without branches," said the tiny top branch.

"And what would the boys and girls think if there were no nuts?" questioned a prickly burr.

"What, well, well, that may all be true," countered the tree trunk, "but what would you all be without me?"

"I know what you would be," laughed the tiny top branch. "—a telephone pole."

A ripple crept up and down the branches and through the leaves and burrs. The tree trunk was very quiet for he was thinking hard. But he was a sensible tree trunk and spoke in reason. Presently he spoke.

"I see now," he said quietly, "and I don't want to be a telephone pole."

"We surely don't want you to be either," called out all the branches and leaves and burs. "Where would we be?"

"Let's keep on growing and growing," said the tree trunk, "just as we have always done, and try to be the finest tree we know how to be."

"Fine, fine, fine!" agreed all the leaves and branches and burs.

"Perhaps after a while we shall be a splendid old grandfather chestnut," said the tree trunk.

"And too big to be a telephone pole," chuckled the tiny top branch.

SHOE WORKERS' HEAD RE-ELECTION ASSURED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 16 (Special)—The re-election of John D. Nolan as president of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has been conceded. Returns from various locals through the country received yesterday indicated the lead of the Rochester, (N. Y.) man.

Mr. Nolan yesterday was officially accredited with 1325 votes and his nearest opponent, James T. D. George, of this city, had 835. The returns from several small locals are still to be received, but it was stated that they cannot make any important change in the standing of the candidates. The final vote will be officially announced after the meeting of the general inspectors on Oct. 20.

BUY OLD POLICE STATION

Robert M. Dobbins, real estate operator, at auction yesterday, purchased the old Police Station No. 2, located on Court Square, for $104,500. The property was formerly valued by the assessors at $121,000.

VERMONT TO BUILD CEMENT ARCH BRIDGE

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 16 (Special)—The State Highway Department is preparing to receive bids for the construction of the largest cement arch bridge ever constructed in Vermont, an arch of 130 feet in length, with approaches. New abutments will also have to be built. The proposed structure, which will be built with federal aid money, will span the Seaton's River in the town of Westminster, just south of the village of Bellows Falls.

Cleans Typewriter Type

Use a cloth saturated with Carbona. Removes the gummy dirt and dust that clog the type. Makes writing clear. Dries instantly without wiping.

For Safety's Sake—Demand

CARBONA

Cleaning Fluid

WE HAVE several high-grade lots, both business and residential, adjoining prominent Golf Course, Country Club and Swimming Pool. Small investment and immediate action advisable. Telephone or write.

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

"Bontell"

RUN-GUARD

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Silk Hose

GUARANTEED BY THE MOST IMPORTANT PROTECTIVE FEATURE THAT SHEER SILK HOSE DEMANDS—THE RUN-GUARD STRIPE!

Sheer silk hose, silk from top to toe 2.25

Sheer silk hose, lisle-lined soles and lisle tops 1.95

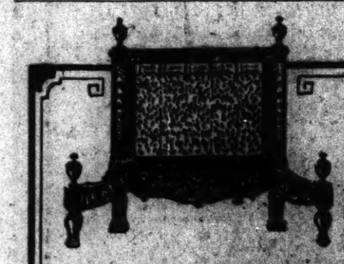
THESE are the important facts about "Bontell" Run-Guard sheer silk hose:

THE Run-Guard woven stripe stops any run originating in the garter top.

EVERY pair is sheer and perfect, the correct texture for fashionable wear.

"BONTELL" Run-Guard silk hose is exclusive with this shop, and the Run-Guard guarantee is exclusive with Run-Guard silk hose.

THE smart colors include blush, sun-tan, aztec, peach, rose or medium grey, white, black.



Prices — $19.50 (up)

First Payment $5.00

Birch-Smith Furniture Co

737-41 HILL ST., NEAR 8TH

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Kennedy Gas Heaters

APPROACHING fall brings with it the cooler mornings and evenings that give such charm to our California climate . . . mornings and evenings on which the grateful warmth thrown out by a Kennedy Gas Heater is much appreciated.

Models of All Types | Prices Begin at $19.50

The Coward Shoe

SCHOOL SHOES

It makes a great deal of difference what shoes your child wears to school. He cannot study well when his feet are shod in crampy, ill-fitting shoes. See that your boy and your girl wear the Coward Shoe and you will take a long step toward giving them sound, shapely, natural feet. They will study better and play better when they wear the Coward Shoe.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

270 Greenwich Street, N. Y. (Near Warren Street)

Shoes of Quality Since 1866

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

At Maxon's — the Most Exclusive Original Models at Half the Usual Cost!

WHEN you visit Maxon's, you have the distinction of visiting a shoppe that is totally unlike any other. Not the usual commercial atmosphere—no window displays — no urging that you buy anything.

Because they are Samples, the Maxon Models are obtained at remarkably big price concessions, and these are turned over to you. That's why practically every Model here is Half-Priced!

Aside from the tremendous savings on stunning Fashions that are the personification of exclusiveness, it is unusually pleasant to shop here. A thoroughly cosmopolitan place—salespersions that give you perfect freedom of action—a leisurely air—difference. . . . Many of America's most prominent women have been regular *Maxonians* for about twenty-three years

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NEW YORK CITY

TAX REVEALS NEW PROPERTY

Number of Intangible Securities in New Hampshire Rises Under New Law

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16—The New Hampshire state income tax law, which has been upheld by the Supreme Court, has revealed the fact that property in the form of intangible securities is held in this State by a larger and more representative group of people than was generally supposed. Citizens holding about $4000 or more of stocks and bonds are interested in the operation of this new law.

Previous to the enactment of the law, such securities, irrespective of the amount held, were taxed at the full value of the securities. With the tax rate constantly increasing, the burden became almost prohibitive, many people thought, and the law was more frequently evaded than observed.

The New Hampshire Income Tax law was looked upon as a great improvement but its constitutionality was questioned. The Supreme Court's recent decision upholding the constitutionality of the act is an event of far-reaching effect and of great importance.

Under the old law, the owner of a $1000 bond paying 5 per cent or $50 a year in income was taxed, say at the rate of $25 on the $1000. This was half the income he received from the investment. Under the new law, the same tax rate is used, but it applies only on the income, namely $25, thus making the tax $1.25 compared with $25 under the old system.

Under the previous law, the residents of one New Hampshire town reported only $27,000 of securities for taxation, but the year after, when the new law went into effect, the residents confessed they held nearer $1,000,000 of securities and were willing to be taxed on the income from this amount.

While official figures are not available yet, Concord people reported nearly $1,500,000 in income they received from securities in 1924. Since income from United States Government bonds are not taxed by the state law, which should not be confused with the federal income tax law, and since there are at least several cases of ownership of stocks not now paying a dividend, a reasonable estimate of the value of securities owned by Concord people is $35,000,000.

EMPLOYERS TO TAKE UP COAL SITUATION

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—More than 2000 employers in Connecticut will meet in this city within a week to take action on conditions in this state brought about by the strike of anthracite miners. Announcement of the meeting is made by the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association.

The meeting will have as its objects one of two things, either to attempt to persuade local dealers to handle anthracite substitutes, or to buy anthracite substitutes themselves, acting as the dealers for their own employees.

A. F. OF L. BRANCH RE-ELECTS PRESIDENT

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16 (Special)—John L. Barry was unanimously re-elected president of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor for a sixth consecutive term at today's closing session of the state branch convention. Resolutions were adopted on the proposed investigation of union labor conditions in the acts of the public printer at Washington and in favor of the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill.

Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, declared that the textile workers would "make headway only by fighting." He referred to the recent purchase by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of a large mill in Massachusetts, claiming that the consolidation would help the Amoskeag, and said this proved the "fallacy of the Amoskeag claim that a 48-hour week in New Hampshire would drive the textile mills out of business, inasmuch as in Massachusetts there is a compulsory 48-hour law."

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RAILROAD WORKERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—Four full scholarships and eight half scholarships are being offered this year to railroad men by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The scholarships are for courses at Northeastern University, here, in railroad transportation and accounting and for transportation and engineering, the former requiring two years and the latter three.

WORLD RELIEF REPORT READY

Plan for International Aid in the Case of Disaster Takes Shape

GENEVA, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The preparatory committee called by the sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, to draw up a plan for an international organization projected by G. Ciraolo, under the name of International Federation for Mutual Relief to Peoples Overtaken by Disaster, has just submitted its report.

The International Relief Union, as the proposed organization is to be called, aims to assist those stricken by disaster, due to some external agency, and when these happenings assume proportions that foil all previsions.

Wars and revolutions are to be taken into account only when they reach neutral countries that suffer from its consequences. In such cases the union is to offer its help with all its resources.

It will study from every angle prevent disaster against disaster and will take it as axiomatic that its action in every country must be subordinate to the Government's approval. It is to be defined as neutral, and will make no distinction of nationality, religion, social status or race.

In order to become members, the states must sign the statutes. The latter will come into force only when its statutes have been ratified by at least 12 states, whose contributions will reach three-fourths the sum of 1,000 Swiss francs, which is the initial fund. The union will not intervene in purely local disasters that might have been avoided, except if these assume considerable proportions.

The union will remain sole judge of when it will take action in any particular case. Every state will be free to refuse any help tendered on the part of the union's public opinion of its successor. Relief is to be limited to immediate help, rescuing populations and providing means by which they can make a fresh start in life.

Assistance thus will no longer assume the aspect of an act of pity, creating bonds of gratitude and liable to create obligations, but will appear as an act of humanity, in respect of which the recipients incur obligations toward none except the community of nations without distinction. It is intended that no precedence shall be shown in council to countries subscribing, lest eventually should become a means of influence and be twisted to benefit the benefactors.

States and Red Cross societies will become members of the union and every country will have the right to be represented, either by its own Government or by its National Red Cross. The League of Nations will be the center, the chief and the councellor, supervising all financial questions.

Free State May Call Judges "A Thighearna" and Bar Wigs

Committee Has Report for the Oireachtas Relating to Customs in Effect Since Beginning of the British Régime in the Fourteenth Century

DUBLIN, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A new problem has broken on the Irish Free State. It is comprised in the question, whether judges in the Free State shall be addressed "My Lord, if your lordship pleases," or in Irish "A Thighearna"—pronounced "A Heerna."

This new question has been put before the country by the report, or reports, of the rules committee of the high court of justice in the Free State. It was provided in the Courts of Justice Act published last year, by which the entire courts of justice in the Free State were to be reorganized and reconstituted—that new sets of rules should be crafted for all the different orders of courts in the country. Different bodies were set up in that act to devise such rules, respectively, for the supreme and high courts, for the circuit courts, and for the district courts.

Question the Old Forms

The first of these reports is from the committee considering the rules for the supreme and high courts, which consisted of the judges of the supreme court and high court, with representatives appointed by the bar and by the Incorporated Law Society. One of the most vexed matters in the Free State from its establishmen, however, has been the question of the old forms that have prevailed in Ireland, from the beginning of the British régime in the fourteenth century. Generally speaking, the desire is that wigs, gowns, and all the other paraphernalia should be abolished in the Free State. Barristers and judges trained in the old régime, however, are strongly opposed to this course. To them a wig and gown, and the reverential address as "lordship," are essential parts of the dignity and pomp of law. A strong battle between the two elements has been evident now for about two years.

Everybody awaited the report of the committee, therefore, with a good deal of eagerness. The report has not yet been published. It has, however, been presented to the Minister of Justice, who declines to issue it, or even discuss its contents, before he lays the rules before the Oireachtas when it reassembles in November. The writer is, however, in a position to deal with some of their most striking provisions, including the recommendations in regard to these matters.

Would Ease Formalism

It is evident that a strong effort is being made to break with, at least, some of the formalism of past days. Writs of summons have hitherto always opened with the words, "King George V, by the Grace of God, Defender of the Faith, calls upon you to attend." This is to be abolished. Moreover, special provisions are made to enable the courts to be conducted bilingually, in either English or Irish, according to the wishes of the litigants or witnesses. Interpreters are to be provided at special rates if and when required.

In regard to the wig and gown and title of address question, the majority of the committee reports in favor of the retention of the present system in all matters.

A minority, however, opposes this retention. This minority desires to see the abolition of the wig. It is in favor of the retention of the gown, and suggests that a form of cap might be devised to displace the wig. This minority also recommends that the title of "lordship" should be abolished, and that judges should be addressed in Irish, as stated, "A Thighearna"—meaning the same as the English.

It is significant that the minority report has been signed by the Chief Justice and one judge of the high court, both of whom are known to be in close touch with government circles. It is believed, therefore, that the Government intends to support this minority report.

TOKIO, Japan
Special Correspondence

A YOUNG woman who had retired the business world gave up housekeeping and with her husband, took lodging with the woman of whom this little story is told.

After work one evening the young woman was very much occupied in cutting material for a business project. Fitting time came and she sought the assistance of the landlady. This was willingly given and a loving interest in the success of the undertaking was manifested. The finished garment was then laid away to be taken up and completed the following evening.

Late the next afternoon the young woman returned to her room, and worn and little inclined to the evening at the sewing machine. What was her surprise and joy to find [illegible] on the bed, the new dress finished to the last stitch, pressed and all [illegible]

ready to wear, as the crowning touch to all the work of the previous days.

Special Correspondence

IN A nearby village dwelt a very little girl. Owing to adverse circumstances the school superintendent decided that extra pupils in their already crowded rooms for the last month in the term.

The little girl was not to know how they could procure the stipulated amount. One day, after her lessons, she was detained by the superintendent with [illegible] and several teachers, who offered in any way her services, but she was reluctant to go on without her little friend. At the earliest moment she left the money for her.

She was [illegible] the superintendent on the matter, and that day, as soon as she brought a penny and added it to the [illegible] and [illegible] both [illegible] and [illegible] are responsible promptly [illegible] as much as [illegible]

When the penny was reached the little girl [illegible] in the superintendent with the money, telling him [illegible] and friends' [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the contributors. The little friend [illegible] her [illegible] and that now [illegible] [illegible] school term [illegible]

BANK COMMISSIONER NAMED

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16 (Special)—Arthur G. Dodge, native of Concord, [illegible] a state bank examiner and for [illegible] as [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RADIO

SIMPLE CONTROL OF NEW SETS IS NOTED AT SHOW

"Gang" Condensers Are Among Equipment in "Less Knobs" Trend

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—There is certainly a marked tendency toward the single dial tuning control receiver among the many excellent sets being featured at both the New York radio shows. Simplification of control has been a certain development in radio since the shows of two years ago and there is really not a complicated set on view this year.

A most unusual single dial set is the superheterodyne being featured by James L. McLaughlin of Rochester, N. Y., a very talented young engineer who has made some interesting contributions to QST. The forerunner of the present set was shown at the Chicago show last year but the present receiver has many refinements not included in the original design.

In the first place the B battery consumption has been reduced to 7 for the set operating with one stage of audio to 10 with the set operating with the second stage. When it is realized that the average superheterodyne uses from 20 to 35 "mills" the great saving in B battery consumption is quite apparent.

The set has but one tuning control and the potentiometer may be set by reading the milliameter so that it does not need adjustment except on extremely weak signals. This paper has arranged with Mr. McLaughlin to run a complete detailed writeup in the future on this receiver so that it may be built by any careful fan.

The gang type of condenser is making the average single or two-control set possible, when several tuning circuits are employed. Such an arrangement demands the utmost care in factory adjustment in order that the circuits tuned by the single dial will give the maximum amount of amplification over the entire radiocast band. Besides the regular panel dials there are many sets in which a small window is employed, behind which a disc or drum revolves, carrying figures representing either the regular numerals or the radiocast wavelength figures.

For those who might question the almost unlimited power of radio as an eliminator of distance, the roll call taken Tuesday night by radio from the Grand Central Palace to the most distant points of the world should prove to be a most satisfactory answer. In less than one minute a message of greeting in code, radiocast to the entire world, was acknowledged in quick succession by signals from England, France, Germany, Poland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Argentina and Hawaii.

A huge map was outlined by electric bulbs which flashed as they indicated the responses from the various countries, the whole affair going off at such a speed that it could hardly be grasped. A communication distance of 25,000 miles, the circumference of the world, was covered during these tests.

A record-breaking attendance of some 40,000 for the opening night showed some indications of being equaled before the doors closed, although the fact that this night was the eventful one of primary returns for the mayoralty contest of New York was bound to cut into the prospective crowds, since an eager group was surrounding almost every radio set in the city.

An interesting announcement was made by Sheldon Fairbanks, manager of the Boston show, that for the first time the Radio Corporation of America is to exhibit in the Massachusetts capital, and will move their entire exhibit from this show up to Boston for the occasion. This is quite an eventful thing since they have a very large exhibit with a fine radiocasting station as well as telegraph and transmission-of-photos-by-radio booths.

The cone speaker has quite come into its own at this show. While the Western Electric has held a more or less uncompetitive field for the past six months, a number of good rivals are now in sight. One type hangs on the wall, another uses a thin wood veneer in place of the paper for the huge diaphragm, while others are to be seen with no rear disk, being strangely reminiscent of the original Pathe phonograph reproducer, the forerunner of all these new loud-speaking devices.

David Sarnoff Wants Better Programs

David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, addressing the Fourth Annual National Radio Exposition at Grand Central Palace on Monday night appealed to the industry as a whole to join in a co-operative effort for the betterment of radiocasting programs.

In any event, he pointed out, an important step could be taken in the direction of what he called "balanced programs," whereby millions of radio listeners might not be forced to sacrifice one feature for another when both are being simultaneously transmitted by different stations. Especially so within the coming months, he declared, as a notable series of demonstrations would be made of international radiocasting.

Radio Broadcasting

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1925
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

FWY, Havana, Cuba. (400 Meters)
8:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Concert at the Malecon Band Stand by the band of the Cuban Navy.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Studio program, followed by dance music.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (434 Meters)
9:45 p. m.—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra from the Pavilion Restaurant, Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (360.3 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner music. 6:45—"On the Trail With the Vagabond." Thomas Dreier. 7—Beethoven Trio. 8—Concert program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 6:20—Reports. 6:30—Donald Bilodeau, pianist. 7—Special program from New York. 7:30—Earl Nelson and his Uke. 8—New York program continued.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:35—Radio nature story. 8—Concert. 8:30—Half Hour of Shakespeare. 9—Lenox orchestra.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
8-9:40 p. m.—Program from WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
8-9:40 p. m.—Program from WEAF.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; synagogue services under the auspices of the United Synagogue of America; Furmosa Four; Pooley & Co.; Troubadours; Bossert orchestra; Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
5 to 10 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his string ensemble; Ernie Golden and his orchestra; recital, Mercedes Posthauer, soprano, and Joseph Haydon, baritone; Jack Smiles, "Lord Allhands and Reception" at Asbury Park Symphony Orchestra, direct from Asbury Park, N. J.; Manhattan Serenaders; Jack Smith, popular songs.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (394 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—Artist recital from the studio: Arcadia dance orchestra, Salvatore Fiore, director; dance music by Eddie Niehaus and his Seattle Harmony Kings, and Charlie Fry's Million Dollar Pier orchestra, direct from Atlantic City, N. J.; Organ recital from the Stanley Theater, Atlantic City, N. J. by Karl Bonawitz.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—From WEAF. 7:30—United States Navy Band. 8 to 10:45—Program from New York.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
8:45 p. m.—Hour of music. 9:15—Weather report.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461.3 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:30—Program from WEAF. 10—Theater program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—American Bakers' Association banquet. 10 to 12—Supper music.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Organ recital. 9 to 11—Concert program by selected artists. 11—Dance music by Frank R. Wilson's Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News Orchestra and soloists. 9—Dance program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Studio Orchestra. 9—Jean Goldkette's Serenaders.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Organ and string trio. 6—Popular music. 7:15—U. S. D. program. 8—WLS String Trio. 9:15—Quartet.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (365 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:15—Orchestra and band. 10:30—Concert.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (423 Meters)
8 p. m.—Weekly book review, Miss Alice B. Coy. 8:15—Dance program by Marion McKay and his orchestra. 9:45—Studio features.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Jake Seligman and his Kentucky Night Owls.

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
GREENWICH TIME
(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

2LO, London, Eng. (365 Meters)
1 p. m.—Chamber music. 7—String orchestral program.

2ZY, Manchester, Eng. (375 Meters)
1 p. m.—Excerpts from light opera.

2BD, Aberdeen, Scot. (495 Meters)
5 p. m.—Ladies' night.

5SC, Glasgow, Scot. (420 Meters)
1 p. m.—Song recital.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program presenting the orchestra of the R. M. S. Magantic.

CFCF, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8 p. m.—Piano lessons by Emiliano Renaud. 8—Studio program and talk.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (434 Meters)
10:45 p. m.—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra from the Pavilion restaurant, Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
1:30 p. m.—Musicale. 7 to 10—National program from WEAF.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sonata ensemble. 8—McElroy's singing orchestra. 8:30—Musical program.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:50—Talk. 8:30—Orchestra and singers.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., (379 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:35—WGY band chat. 7. L. Hopkins. 8:45—WGY Orchestra; talk, "Taking Pictures of Moose and Deer." 9:30—United States Army Band program from Washington. Special hour, from New York. 10:30—Organ recital, Stephen E. Bolt, clair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Dinner music; miniature services, Dr. Silver, under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; Seamaders; Pop concert; talk by George Elliott Cooley; radio artists; orchestra under the direction of Mr. Joseph Knecht; Vincent Lopez and his Pennsylvania Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., (379 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Uncle Wip, Five's screen piece, orchestra. 8:40—Farmers' Hour. The Vaughan Glee Quartet. 11—The Old Mill Orchestra, Earl McCoy directing.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (436 Meters)
7 p. m.—Bedtime story. 8—Studio concert by Little Symphony Orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
7 to 8 p. m.—"The Fool," a play in four acts, by Channing Pollock. 10 to 12—Dance music program by Ben Black's Orchestra.

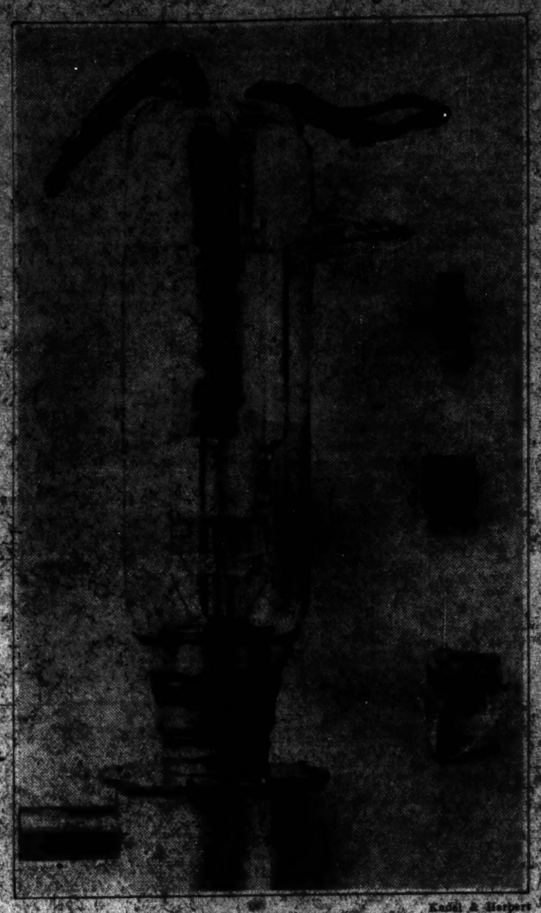
KFOA, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Waldemar Lind and the Associated Press Daily News Review. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Program by the California Grays Military Band. 10—Jack Coakley's Caribbeans.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 p. m.—Courtesy program. 8—Feature program. 10—Ray Wesile Orchestra.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
8 to 10—Program through courtesy. A program sponsored by the Orange County Fair. 10—Art Hickman's Biltmore Dance Orchestra, directed by Earl Burtnett.

KFWB, Catalina Island, Calif. (311 Meters)
7:30-9 p. m.—Porter's Catalina Island Marine Band.

Crystal Reduces Interference



Kadel & Herbert

A 50-kilowatt transmitting tube, or "bottle," contrasted with several pieces of the Piezo-electric crystal.

WHAT radio fan has not tuned in on a station only to hear a continuous whistle, which no amount of readjusting of his receiver could eliminate. Perhaps he has blamed this interference upon his neighbor's receiving set, when the disturbance is really caused by the fact that two radiocasting stations are not working on their assigned wavelengths and consequently interfering with each other.

This heterodyning of two transmitting stations is more prevalent on the short wavelength, as can be easily explained when you consider that if a station the meter off its assigned 220-meter wavelength would cause an annoying interference with a station on the next wave channel as it station about seven meters off its assigned 550-meter wavelength.

As stations are separated by only 10,000 cycles, it is extremely important that a transmitting station work exactly on the wavelength assigned. The problem of regulating the wavelength of transmitters has confronted communication engineers for some time, and it is only recently that logical solution has been found.

Experiments on quartz and other Piezo-electric crystals cut in certain definite shapes have shown that one of these crystals placed in between two metal plates and connected between the plate and grid of a vacuum tube will keep the period of oscillation constant. In fact, the crystal will only oscillate at one single frequency. (Of course, there will be harmonics of this oscillation.) As the oscillation in the crystal is mechanical, changing its shape or size changes periods of vibration.

With these facts in mind, the Westinghouse engineers have been experimenting on crystal control for radiocasting transmitters with such success that it has been announced that KDKA would soon have the system installed, and if as successful as all experiments have indicated, all the other Westinghouse stations would follow shortly.

This would mean less interference between two stations, for the crystal will hold the wavelength of the station to exactly its assigned value.

HOOVER WANTS NEW CHECK ON RADIO STATIONS

Will Ask National Conference for Aid in Forming Set of Regulations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—How radio stations in the future can be required to give an adequate guarantee of special service to the public before being assigned wavelengths by the Department of Commerce is one of the outstanding questions for discussion at the radio conference which will be called by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, this fall. Secretary Hoover indicated today that he will not set the date for the conference until the American delegates have returned from the conference on radiotelephony now being held in Paris, but it will probably be late in October.

That large developments in the radio world may result from the conference is Secretary Hoover's belief. Not the least of the problems to be discussed is the necessity for further government regulation and legislation to protect the public interest in the development of radio. The industry which only five years ago was the merest infant has developed such growing propensities that the Department of Commerce frankly admits itself unable to cope with the variety of problems daily presented. For three years, said Secretary Hoover today, the department has operated in the hope that these problems would be worked out by technical developments and that the necessity of drastic government action in control of wavelengths would be avoided.

But the fact that to the 600 stations now operating 100 more are soon to be added and that the stations cannot be put any closer together, in any nothing of the difficulties in allocating wavelengths, presents a knot that is hard to unravel. Secretary Hoover believes that the radio conference, at which will be represented all groups interested in radio from listener-in to radiocaster, will suggest solution of the problem. He is anxious to get the reactions of all interested persons to various suggestions for solving the problem of the rapidly growing radio.

"We must develop some method by which the actual purpose of a

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss May E. Wood, Los Angeles, Calif.
Paul L. Backus, Los Angeles, Calif.
Hollis J. Backus, Los Angeles, Calif.
Theodore E. Mortensen, Holland, N. D.
Mrs. Kate E. Bennet, Ridgewood, N. J.
Mathwyn Louise Bennett, Ridgewood, N. J.
Charles L. M. Wright, Wollaston, Mass.
Miss Florence K. Becker, Ridgewood, N. J.
Harriet C. Dyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frederick L. Dyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Susie C. Foote, Malden, Mass.
John M. Roser, Washington, D. C.
Marian A. Zimmerman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ray M. Westervelt, Englishtown, N. J.
Charles H. Westervelt, Englishtown, N. J.
Miss F. H. Jaffrey, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Hedwig Klingelhoeffer, Staten Island, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Clark, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Julia B. Yarker, Ancon, C. Z., Panama.
Charles Riach, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Bessie Riach, New Bedford, Mass.

Question Box

622. Will you please describe through your column how to connect the resistance coupled amplification when omitting all other audio amplification?

W. H. G., Chicago, Ill.

(Ans.) The connection for a three-stage resistance audio amplifier was given in these columns on Jan. 21, 1925. You should use a .001 mfd. condenser across the input of the system shown and substitute a .1 mfd. for the .006 mf condensers between plate and grid of the tubes.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST FROM AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Two Christian Science lectures, to be delivered by Alfarata Harver-Bathurst, C.S.B., of London, England, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 11, at 8 p. m., and on Monday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m., will be radiocast by station 2BL, 353 meters wavelength.

These lectures are being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney, and will be radiocast by special arrangement with Broadcaster, Ltd., direct from the Hippodrome in Sydney, where they will be delivered.

NAVY PATENTS TO KODEL

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 15 (Special)—Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur has granted the Kodel Radio Corporation at Cincinnati, operating station WMBC, complete United States Navy license to manufacture radio apparatus under the classified German patents. Seventy-six patents, almost invaluable, were taken from German inventors during the war, and these patents will now be used by the Kodel organization. The German patents cover almost every phase of tuned radio frequency sets, and only three other radio manufacturers in the United States have been granted permission to operate under the Navy license.

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SEVERE TESTS IN TENNIS PLAY

International Matches Due to Bring Out Strong Competition at Forest Hills

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—International matches offering the first severe tests for outstanding overseas contenders were features for the third round of the United States singles championship today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I.

A. H. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., who yesterday unexpectedly eliminated Dr. G. T. King, a member of the first 16, blocked the path of Manuel Alonso, Spanish star. W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, for years a first 10 player and conqueror yesterday of the left-hand veteran, S. H. Voshell, was bracketed to play Australia's Davis Cup captain, J. O. Anderson. J. R. Lacoste, French internationalist, who scored in straight sets over F. T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., yesterday was drawn against B. L. C. Norton of St. Louis, before whom Wray Brown of the same city fell in straight sets yesterday.

Vincent Richards, No. 3 in the national ranking, was to meet Takichi Harada, hard-hitting Japanese player, and the youthful Chicago star, G. M. Lott Jr., was scheduled against the former champion, W. M. Johnston of California. Lott had an unexpected triumph over one of the seeded stars, Jacques Brugnon of France, in the second round yesterday.

R. N. Williams 2d, national champion in 1914 and 1916, was to play the French hero of the Davis Cup finals, Jean Borotra. The champion, W. T. Tilden 2d, who dropped a set to L. E. Williams of Chicago, yesterday, was to meet S. Onda of Brooklyn, while H. O. Kinsey of California, has drawn Jerome Lang of New York as his opponent. The summary:

UNITED STATES SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round

J. O. Anderson, Australia, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Takeichi Harada, Japan, defeated J. W. Caldwell, 3d, Atlantic, Ga., 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Manuel Alonso, Spain, defeated S. M. Hall, India, 8—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Jerome Lang, New York, defeated P. L. Kynaston, Rockville Centre, New York, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated L. E. Williams, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Jacques Brugnon, France, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated J. C. Donaldson, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, Calif., defeated Leon de Turenne, Portland, Ore., 6—3, 6—4, 10—8.

H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated E. H. Binsen, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

B. L. C. Norton, St. Louis, defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated Dr. G. T. King, New York, 7—5, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

J. R. Lacoste, France, defeated F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated S. H. Voshell, Kew Gardens, N. Y., 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

S. Onda, Japan, defeated F. C. Beggs, New York, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Jean Boretra, France, defeated E. T. Herndon, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4.

Play in the veterans' championship progressed to the third round yesterday, with one match in that round being completed. H. W. Guernsey, one of the seeded players, was eliminated in the second round, Claude Butlin of Mexico City defeating him, 6—2, 6—1.

A. J. Cawse and W. L. Pate gained the third round without any difficulty. The former put out W. Vanzwoll at 6—2, 6—3, while Pate defeated W. V. Belden at 6—1, 6—1. Dr. P. B. Hawk, the other seeded player, advanced by default on Monday and meets S. W. Merrihew today. Merrihew gained his place in the third round at the expense of Col. George Vidmer, winning at 6—2, 3—6, after a close struggle in the second set.

The hardest fought match of the day was between C. A. Mattis and R. L. James. James took the first set by a narrow margin and was close to victory in the second set. Mattis fought off defeat and after taking the set won the third in the fourteenth game. The score was 5—7, 7—5, 8—6. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERANS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round

S. W. Merrihew defeated Col. George Vidmer, 6—2, 8—6.
R. C. Black defeated H. P. Smith, 6—3, 6—3.
S. J. Adams Jr. defeated Ralph Floyd, 6—0, 6—2.
Claude Butlin defeated H. W. Guernsey, 6—2, 6—1.
H. S. Knox defeated L. L. Sail, 6—4, 6—7, 6—1.
C. S. Kingman defeated H. W. Warner, 6—1, 6—4.
R. L. Beals defeated G. W. Case Jr., 6—2, 6—3.
A. J. Cawse defeated W. Vanzwoll, 6—2, 6—3.
C. A. Mattis defeated R. L. James, 5—7, 7—5, 10—8.
Dr. B. P. Drake defeated N. G. Johnson, 6—2, 6—4.
W. L. Pate defeated W. V. D. Belden, 6—1, 6—1.
Miles Chariock defeated Harold Swain, 6—3, 6—1.
R. H. Stanley defeated C. C. Willets by default.
J. F. Strawinski defeated A. J. Gore by default.

Third Round

Harley Malcolm defeated R. H. Stanley, 6—0, 6—4.

POINT JUDITH POLO TEAM IN THIRD ROUND

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Sept. 16 (AP)—Overcoming a three-goal handicap, the Point Judith Country Club polo team of Rhode Island yesterday defeated the Chagrin Valley quartet of Cleveland, 11 goals to 10, in the second round of the tournament for the President's Cup.

Point Judith overcame the handicap at the end of the second chukker. From that point the lead changed hands frequently until the seventh period, when James Mills, one of the youngest polo players in the country, scored the winning goal.

Chagrin Valley appeared unable to get going properly until the beginning of the fourth chukker. After that the Clevelanders held their own against their fast-riding and accurate mallet-wielding opponents.

Wistar Randolph was the individual star of the contest, scoring six goals for Point Judith.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	101	57	.646
Toronto	96	59	.624
Rochester	81	74	.523
Buffalo	77	77	.500
Reading	76	78	.488
Syracuse	76	85	.449
Jersey City	70	91	.435
Providence	69	88	.220

RESULTS TUESDAY

Baltimore 3, Providence 6.
Reading 8, Jersey City 2.
Reading 6, Jersey City 2.
Buffalo-Syracuse (postponed).
Toronto-Rochester (postponed).

INDIAN SELECTS R. K. MORRIS

DALA, Pa., Sept. 16—M. K. Morris, 1925 National Squib champion, who recently arrived here from England, has been elected a member of the Indian Harry Club and will row from that organization next year.

PICK-UPS

THE Boston Red Sox are busy these days building up for next year. The latest addition to the club, according to an announcement by J. R. Price, secretary, is Ramon Herrera, an infielder from Springfield of the Eastern League. He has a batting average of .316 in 140 games.

Manager Pohl of the Red Sox lost no time in giving his two new recruits, Jenkins from Danville and Welch from Flint, tryouts on their arrival in Boston yesterday. They will go into the St. Louis game and Welch showed up extremely well. He made two hits and fielded perfectly at shortstop. Jenkins failed to get a fielding chance in the outfield; while at bat he went hitless in three times up.

Another fine opportunity was tossed away by the Cincinnati Reds yesterday. By defeating the Giants they could have moved up to within two games of the champions, with a chance to cut the Giants' advantage to one game, today. Instead they lost by the score of 4 to 1, and even should they win today against the Giants they would still be three games behind.

The Athletics are winning regularly, but so are the Senators. It looks as though Connie Mack's team had started too late. Washington has won 22 of its last 24 games and Philadelphia has won six of its last nine starts.

Pittsburgh started well against Brooklyn yesterday, and would probably have maintained its margin of six and one-half games in the National League if the game had not been stopped in the third inning because of rain. Pittsburgh was leading 2 to 0 at that time.

Manager Cobb of the Detroit Americans got back into the game against Washington yesterday, as a pinch hitter. Cobb, Heilmann and Wingo of the Tigers are second, third and fourth, respectively, in batting honors in the American League. There are only three points between Cobb and Wingo and Heilmann is only one point behind his manager.

In the National League Hornsby is still maintaining the lead in batting, but his teammate, Bottomley is holding ground close behind his manager. In the last 10 games, Hornsby has made 21 hits in 29 times at bat and Bottomley has made 12 hits in 32 times at bat.

It is noteworthy that the leaders in batting in each league are managers of their teams while Cobb in second place in the American League batting is also manager of his team.

The St. Louis Browns tightened their hold on third place in the American League, yesterday, by winning while Detroit and Chicago were losing.

Six-Meter Boats In Second Race

United States Is Leading, But Overseas Skippers Are Close Behind

INTERNATIONAL SIX-METER STANDING

Yacht and Country	Pts.
Lanai, United States	8½
Nordug V, Denmark	7
Oslo, Norway	6
Lea, United States	5
Dauphin, United States	4
Althes, Sweden	3
Natka, United States	2
Gunn II, Finland	1

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—That the big international six-meter yacht racing series between the United States and the representatives of four overseas countries—Norway, Finland, Sweden and Denmark—which started off Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday, is going to be a close one from beginning to end is very apparent today as the end of the first race found the points 19½ to 19 in favor of the United States with a possibility of this result being changed so that the overseas yachts would be leading.

While that was the total based on the way the yachts finished, a protest was lodged by the owners of the Lea, which was the fourth yacht to finish and the Oslo which finished third. The Lea represents the United States while the Oslo sails for Norway. Should the Lea be disqualified, it would reduce the United States total to 16½ and raise the overseas total to 19.

While the team score for the race was close, the event was even closer than this indicates as it was really decided by a matter of seconds only between the first and second boats. As Lanai, of the American team, and Nordug V, the Danish representative, raced to the finish line with spinnakers set, they appeared to be neck and neck and no one could tell which would cross first.

The Nordug V had been coming up fast throughout the leg and it looked as if it might nip the Lanai at the finish, but the American boat was not to be caught, and slid over the line amidst the din of whistles from the fleet gathered to see the race just four seconds ahead of the Nordug.

When the yachts started out about 1 o'clock they found a smart wind blowing and a heavy sea into which they plunged, throwing the spray high and drenching the crews. It was just the kind of weather the overseas sailors had been asking for, as they are admittedly better in heavy weather than the United States boats, as all of the Americans, except Lanai, are at their best in light to moderate weather.

Yacht and country	Time
	h. m. s.
Lanai, United States	3 23 52
Nordug V, Denmark	3 44 56
Oslo, Norway	3 45 21
Lea, United States	3 47 37
Dauphin, United States	3 48 22
Althes, Sweden	3 48 38
Natka, United States	3 49 47
Gunn II, Finland	3 50 27

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	85	54	.612
New York	79	60	.568
Cincinnati	75	64	.539
Brooklyn	68	70	.485
St. Louis	67	74	.476
Boston	64	77	.454
Philadelphia	63	78	.434
Chicago	61	80	.433

RESULTS TUESDAY

New York 4, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
Boston vs. Chicago (postponed).
Brooklyn vs. Pittsburgh (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago (two games).
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (two games).
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

GIANTS CUT PITTSBURGH'S LEAD

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16 — New York cut Pittsburgh's lead to six games in the National League pennant race by defeating Cincinnati, here, yesterday, 4 to 1, in the opening game of the series. The Giants found Ring easy while the Reds had a difficult time hitting Greenfield, the righthanded recruit pitcher. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	10	1
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Greenfield and Snyder; Rixey, Smith, Mays and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Rixey. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and McLaughlin. Time—1h. 46m.

CARDINAL'S RUN BROKEN

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16—Philadelphia broke up a St. Louis winning streak of four straight games here yesterday, by defeating the Cardinals, 4 to 2. Bottomley led the batting with four hits in four times at bat, one his twenty-first of the season. Hornsby, his teammate and chief competitor for honors in National League batting, failed to hit safely in four times up. Hilker Philley, recruit third baseman, made three doubles. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	x	4	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Ring and Wilson; Haines, Sherdel and Clemons. Umpires—Klem, Rigler and Dunkle. Time—1h. 55m.

PITTSBURGH'S STADIUM READY

Will Be Thrown Open for the Football Season on Sept. 26—70,000 Capacity

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 16—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the new University of Pittsburgh $1,000,000 stadium here, Saturday, Sept. 26. The stadium, with its 70,000 capacity, is completed and ready for the gates to be thrown open on that day. It is undoubtedly one of the finest athletic plants in the world, and is attracting favorable comment from all the athletic experts who have had a chance to look it over. P. H. Yost, famous athletic director and coach at University of Michigan, spent a day in Pittsburgh last week as a guest of the university athletic council, and he was loud in his praise of the stadium.

Hugo Bezdek, well-known coach at Pennsylvania State College, one of the Panthers' greatest rivals, has termed the stadium "the last word in stadium construction." Hundreds of others have put their stamp of approval on it. On Sept. 10 an informal inspection of the stadium was made by prominent Pittsburghers and western Pennsylvanians, and all of them went home well pleased.

The stadium has approximately 17 miles of seats, and it is possible to increase the present capacity of 70,000 to 100,000 by doubledecking when necessary. It was financed by a bond issue carrying ticket purchasing privileges. There are 2000 individual stadium bond holders, and as the university has 12,000 alumni and 10,000 students, a large clientele of supporters will be back of the team at all times.

A little over one year was consumed in the construction work, ground being broken Aug. 7, 1924. The total acreage covered is nine. The length is 791 feet and the width 619 feet. There are 56 sections and 55 rows of seats to each section. Over 4000 tons of structural and reinforcing steel was used in construction, and over 20,000 cubic yards of concrete. The stadium was designed by W. S. Hindman '98, who was associated for three years in the construction of the Ohio State Stadium.

The Panther football team, in charge of Head Coach J. E. Sutherland, will return from training camp to Pittsburgh this week ready for the opening of college Sept. 21. The team has been at the university engineering school's summer camp at Windber for a little less than three weeks, and is in good shape for the opener with Washington and Lee University. It will have a week to practice in Pittsburgh and will be on the Stadium field several days to get accustomed to it. The Panthers will have very little advantage over Washington and Lee in that respect as it will be a new field to both teams.

James De Hart, Washington and Lee coach and former Pitt celebrity, is looked on as a big team to beat, and the Panthers are figuring on no sinecure for the opening game. Washington and Lee has for years been one of the leading teams of the south, and last year held University of West Virginia to a 6 to 0 score. They are on the Princeton schedule for Oct. 3, the Saturday after the game in Pittsburgh.

The kickoff for the Washington and Lee game will be at 2:30 p. m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	88	43	.647
Philadelphia	80	65	.552
St. Louis	79	66	.544
Detroit	73	67	.522
Chicago	71	67	.514
Cleveland	65	74	.467
New York	59	73	.431
Boston	40	97	.292

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.
Washington 8, Detroit 3.
Cleveland vs. New York (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston (postponed).
Chicago at Philadelphia (2 games).
Cleveland at New York (2 games).
Detroit at Washington (postponed).

ZACHARY PITCHES AND HITS WELL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — Zachary pitching in top form and hitting harder than any member of his team practically won the game for Washington against Detroit singlehanded, here yesterday, 8 to 3. The Senator's pitching star made a single and a home run in three times at bat and held the hard-hitting Tigers to only six hits. Dauss was also effective for Detroit, the champions making only seven hits, one a home run by Goslin who played in his first game since his suspension. Goslin also made seven putouts in the outfield. Washington maintained its lead in the American League, of eight games. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	7	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	1

Batteries—Zachary and Ruel; Dauss, Doyle and Woodall. Losing pitcher—Dauss. Umpires—Connolly, Geisel and Dineen. Time—1h. 50m.

GRAY IN TOP FORM

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16—Gray was in superb form against Chicago here yesterday, and Philadelphia won the opening game of the series by the score of 4 to 2. Five hits were made off Gray, only one going for extra bases. It was a fine pitcher's duel, with Faber on the losing end and both teams playing consistently good baseball all the way.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	x	—	4	8	1
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Gray and Cochrane; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans. Time—1h. 50m.

EHMKE AND WELCH STAR

Ehmke's brilliant pitching failed to give Boston a victory over St. Louis yesterday, the Browns winning by the score of 2 to 1. Only five hits were made against the Red Sox pitcher and seven St. Louis players struck out. Three of the Browns' hits came in the ninth inning, two runs resulting. Welch, the Boston recruit, playing his first game at shortstop, made two hits and fielded his position well. Manager Pohl also gave Jenkins, a recruit outfielder from Danville, a tryout. He failed to hit safely three times at bat and was not given a chance in the outfield. Ehmke, in addition to pitching a great game, made one hit and six assists in the field. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	0

Batteries—Gaston and Dixon; Ehmke and Picinich. Umpires—Nallin, Moriarty and Ormsby. Time—1h. 41m.

SYRACUSE BUYS EIGHT MEN

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Syracuse club of the International League has announced the purchase of eight players. Sepre, third baseman; Hurst, outfielder, and Dorsey, pitcher were bought from the Fort Smith club of the Western Association, and Pitcher Barnes, Left Fielder Irwin from the Houston club of the Texas League. Four others whose names were not given out were also included. R. C. Miller, first baseman of the Binghamton club of the New York-Pennsylvania League, and C. C. Pittenger, first baseman of the Salisbury club of the Eastern Shore League, both of whom were recently drafted by Syracuse, reported yesterday to the Stars.

RAIN INTERFERES AT CAMP PERRY

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 16 (AP)—Rain yesterday interfered with the national individual rifle match after two stages were completed. The three other stages will be fired today. The National Rifle Association pistol team match, first Sunday shoot won by the United States Military Academy team, and the Navy team, second, were completed.

HARVARD SQUAD IS CUT FIRST DAY

Coach Fisher Retains 40 Men—78 Consigned to Coach Knox on Second

The Harvard University cantonment of football officially opened yesterday with a squadron of 118 candidates reporting to Head Coach R. T. Fisher '12 at Soldiers Field in the morning. Immediate progress was visible when the men reported again for the afternoon session, for, between the close of the morning affair and the opening of the afternoon, a large and businesslike cut was made.

Coach Fisher and his first-string staff of assistants elected to take 40 of the candidates intensively the season as possible. The 78 others were consigned to the care of Coach J. L. Knox '98, who handles the division known as the second squad. Those turned over to Knox at this early date are the untried or of unknown ability and who, with diligence, may work forward to be regulars in due time.

Grouped by Positions

The first-string candidates were grouped by positions and consigned to the specialty coaches, who, under the general supervision of Coach Fisher, began with vigor and thoroughness the training for their coming battles. Eighteen backs, including the quarterbacks, were given to Mal C. D. Daley, while L. H. Leary took the ends to one side. Charles Tierney drew the linesmen, and E. W. Mahan worked with different men on kicking, spending most time on C. D. Coady '27 and J. J. Maher '26.

That several of last year's regulars may be changed to new positions for this year's team was in evidence yesterday afternoon, for the shifting of Coady to the backfield from the line was tried. Coady was a fine defensive back on his freshman team two years ago. Capt. M. A. Cheek '26, a quarterback last year, is listed for halfback, and although A. H. Miller is incapacitated at present and unable to don his uniform, rumor is rife that sooner or later, depending on the prospective outlook of the end situation, he will be given a try on the extremities.

Henry Chauncey '28, a back from the freshman team, listed with the varsity squad, has not appeared. His home is in Columbus, O., and, as yet no word has been received from him. Another man slated for the first string who did not report yesterday is J. R. Fordyce Jr. '26, a lineman.

Training Table Starts

Training table is to be established immediately at the Speaker's Club later to be transferred to the Varsity Club. With the training table in operation and the squad in working order, Coach Fisher inaugurated secret practice yesterday and behind closed gates the regulars were started in on serious work. Dummy and live tackling was held for a short period as well as many other rudimental, though strenuous, bits of practice. Calesthenics were also indulged in.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be in order for this week, although today's sessions are greeted with rain and may be held in a small measure in the baseball cages. The first string squad follows:

Ends—C. E. Baldwin '26, E. H. Bradford Jr. '26, A. E. Forsyce '25, E. F. Gamache '27, W. G. Saltonstall '26.

Tackles—C. D. Coady '28, L. F. Daley '27, J. R. Fordyce '26, E. R. Nash '26, C. H. Pratt Jr. '26, B. R. Taylor Jr. '26, Daniel Simonds '28.

Guards — C. H. Bradford '25, E. S. Daniell Jr. '26, George Hodgue '26, B. L. Kolgour '27, C. M. Lindner '27, B. C. Tripp '28, G. I. Shapiro '28.

Centers—J. W. Adie '26, W. B. Macomber '27, R. W. Turner '28.

Quarterbacks—Nathaniel Hamlen '27, J. C. McGlone '26, F. S. Mosely Jr. '27, A. H. Stafford 27.

Backs — Henry Chauncey '28, M. A. Cheek '26, E. F. Clark '28, J. P. Crosby '28, Roger Doherty '26, N. S. Howe '26, F. Maher '26, A. H. Miller '27, R. W. Puffer Jr. '26, Madison Sayles '27, Theodore Zarakov '27, W. R. Chase '28, W. P. Hillson '27, Guilford Stewart '28.

BIG TEN FOOTBALL TURNOUT TOTALED 564

Special from Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Sept. 16—Players who turned out for the first practice sessions of the 10 football teams in the Intercollegiate Conference yesterday totaled 564. These are all varsity candidates, as the freshmen do not appear until the opening days of college next week. The average turnout was a little better than 50 per squad.

At University of Wisconsin the largest flock greeted the new head coach, George Little. He counted 75 aspirants. At University of Illinois, Coach F. C. Zuppke reported 70, including Harold E. Grange '26, the smallest that appeared at the Northwestern University, where Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite registered 47, but several others may appear in the next few days.

Coach A. A. Stagg put 54 through the paces at University of Chicago, preparing to defend the "Big Ten" title. At University of Michigan 59 reported to Coach F. H. Yost. Sixty listened to Coach J. W. Wilce at Ohio State University, 50 answered the call of Coach J. M. Phelan at Purdue University, and a like number the summons of W. A. Ingram at Indiana University. At University of Iowa Coach R. E. Ingerson greeted 49 aspirants. Mostly inexperienced candidates were found by Coach C. W. Spears in his first turnout, numbering 40, at University of Minnesota.

MRS. HURD IN FEATURE PLAY

Seven of the Ten United States Players in Canadian Women's Golf Advance

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16 (Special)—The adoption of the automatic draw for the championship flight of the twentieth annual Canadian ladies' open golf tournament made it well nigh impossible for any defeats to be sustained by the favorites in the first round of match play yesterday and not one of the 18 players who were defeated in the championship matches was considered to have a chance for the title before play started yesterday morning.

The only features of the round were the improvement in the scoring, practically every one of the players cutting from three to ten strokes off her score as compared with the qualifying round. Conditions were much better, both under foot and climatic, but the main reason was that the players had a better knowledge of the course.

Three players, Mrs. D. C. Hurd of Philadelphia, Miss Helen Paget of this city, and Miss Madge Miller of Grand Rapids, played the first nine in 38, two strokes better than the best score on Monday, while a number of others were out in 40 and 41. Mrs. Hurd's play was the most impressive of the day, and her approaches were almost perfect, with the result that on the first nine greens she took only 12 putts, one on each of the six greens and two on each of the others. Miss Paget, Miss Miller, Miss Ada MacKenzie were the others to play close to their best form.

The majority of the matches were won by a considerable margin, that of Miss MacKenzie over Miss Wells Gage, 6 and 5, being the greatest of the day, while Miss Margaret Laird won the closest match, the 19th hole, her 2 down to Mrs. L. Counsell, only equaling the 18 holes of the round. Mrs. Counsell won the seventeenth and eighteenth holes in succession by planting the ball on the green.

Seven of the 10 United States ladies who qualified have reached the second round, two of the losers being defeated by fellow country women, while Mrs. W. G. Fraser defeated the third. Of the nine Canadians left there are three each remaining from Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal.

In the driving competition yesterday afternoon, Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of the Toronto Golf Club won with the best aggregate for three drives, with Miss Dora Virtue of Whitlock, second, and Miss MacKenzie of Mississauga having the longest individual drive. The summary:

CANADIAN LADIES' OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa, defeated Mrs. Herbert McMaster, Schenectady, 2 up.

Mrs. W. F. Chapin, Buffalo, defeated Mrs. Lloyd Disbell, Buffalo, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Maude Ross, Royal Ottawa, defeated Miss Katherine Christie, Lambton, 2 and 1.

Miss Madge Miller, Grand Rapids, defeated Mrs. C. C. Rosalis, Mount Bruno, 5 and 4.

Miss Helen Paget, Royal Ottawa, defeated Mrs. L. Papineau, Marlborough, 6 and 7.

Mrs. F. C. Letts, Lake Forest, defeated Miss Helen Lesauer, Royal Ottawa, 5 and 4.

Miss Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield, defeated Miss Frances Sharpe, Royal Ottawa, 2 up.

Mrs. H. Baker Jr., Boston, defeated Miss A. D. Clifton, Buffalo, 2 and 1.

Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. W. Ross, Beaconsfield, 5 and 6.

Mrs. M. L. R. Spaulding, Buffalo, defeated Miss Audrey Farncomb, London, 2 and 1.

Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto, defeated Mrs. Irene Brydges, Winnipeg, 4 and 2.

Miss Dora Virtue, Whitlock, defeated Miss Margaret Holcomb, Rivermead, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, defeated Mrs. Evelyn Mills, York Downs, 4 and 2.

Miss Margaret Laird, Toronto, defeated Mrs. J. L. Counsell, Hamilton, 1 up.

Miss Eileen Kinsella, Montreal C. C., defeated Mrs. Marshall Graydon, London, 5 and 4.

Miss Ada MacKenzie, Mississauga, defeated Miss Wells Gage, Lambton, 6 and 5.

SIDELINES

PRESIDENT J. A. R. QUINN of the Boston Red Sox has done Boston University and Boston football fans a real favor in letting the Terriers use Fenway Park for practice and games after the league season is over. Boston University will use the Bay State Road field until baseball is over. The Terriers should have real high-class football with a continuation of this sort of co-operation.

Bernard Bardo of Dartmouth College is being tried out at quarterback for the big Green team. Coach Jesse Hawley is having his difficulties with this position.

The freshman rule at Boston University will not be in operation until next year. Although passed, it was acted upon too late that adequate means of caring for a freshman eleven were impossible, so the first-year students will be allowed to try for the varsity this year. Candidates report to Coach Charles Whelan at the Bay State Road field Friday.

Harvard's first-string men had natty uniforms for their first practice. They all fit well, but are a trifle tight for active football. The suits are reported as being approximately two pounds lighter than last year's uniforms.

Yale and Princeton always seem to have smaller first-day squads than Harvard but apparently get to work with those small squads more quickly if the past two season's showings may be looked upon as an indication.

MISS WILLS ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP)—Miss H. N. Wills, women's national tennis champion, and a junior at University of California, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national honorary scholastic fraternity.

In announcing the election of Miss Wills, officials of the local chapter explained that her record for the two years she has been in the university has been so remarkable that it was decided not to await her senior year. Miss Wills is a student in the college of letters and sciences and is majoring in art.

STANFORD HAS BIG SQUAD OUT

Coach G. S. Warner Is Pleased Over Football Outlook

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Sept. 16 (Special)—The largest number of candidates for places on the varsity and freshman elevens of any year have signed up for football practice at Leland Stanford University. The last of them arrived yesterday, and entered immediately into the practice. Approximately 175 have registered.

Coach G. S. Warner is particularly gratified over the turnout for the backfield positions. He has fine material for the four ball-carrying places, nearly all of it with former varsity experience.

Capt. Ernest Nevers '24, said to be the finest fullback on the Pacific coast, arrived early. He had spent the summer running a soda fountain, but took a little time nearly every day to kick a football. He will do most of the kicking for Stanford this fall. Just to test his toe he sent several spiralling for 60 yards.

The freshman turnout was surprising to the coaches. Many varsity stars who made the grade in the past will be kept on the bench by the showing of last year calling for consideration there. Only nine days remain before the first game, for on Sept. 26 Stanford meets the San Francisco Olympic Club in the opening contest of the season for the Cardinal.

SIXTY CANDIDATES OUT FOR PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Sixty candidates reported to Coach W. W. Roper for the first football practice session of the season this afternoon. Roper will be assisted by Coach Fritz Crisler, Princeton's first football coach since 1916, who arrived here yesterday. Others who have not yet put in an appearance are Capt. Bill Dague, halfback, and Bill Roper, quarterback, who are expected here today. Coach Roper is pleased to see [illegible] reported for practice.

NEGOTIATIONS OFF FOR HAMILTON TEAM

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 16 (AP)—Representatives of the New York Hockey Club last night announced that negotiations for the purchase of the Toronto Arenas and players of the Hamilton Club of the National Hockey League to introduce the sport next winter at G. L. Richard's new Madison Square Garden had been unsuccessfully terminated. Thomas Gorman, manager of the New York club, said he had already purchased four star players and was negotiating for other national league men. The first game at Madison Square Garden would be played on Dec. 8, he said.

GRENDA WINS RACE

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Alfred Grenda of Tasmania, with a handicap of 15 yards, won the two-thirds mile professional handicap at the New York Velodrome last night. Charles Winter, the amateur champion, won the half-mile amateur handicap from scratch, defeating James Walthour, Joseph Cornelis, John Costello and Edward Raffo in that order.

OKLAHOMA MEN ANSWER CALL

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 16 (Special)—Forty-eight football men answered Coach B. G. Owen's call for first practice yesterday at University of Oklahoma. Six of the men are veterans, and a few others have had experience in Conference games, but most of the candidates are last year's freshmen, inexperienced in Missouri Valley football. Failure of K. R. Lamb '26 to return to college leaves the team without an experienced punter.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	109	57	.657
Salt Lake City	99	68	.593
Seattle	91	74	.551
Los Angeles	87	78	.527
Portland	80	86	.482
Oakland	71	96	.425
Vernon	67	98	.406
Sacramento	60	105	.364

RESULTS TUESDAY

Salt Lake City 4, Oakland 3.
San Francisco 10, Portland 5.
Sacramento 9, Vernon 5.

LAGERBLADE AND STAIT WIN

WAYLAND, Mass., Sept. 16 (Special)—Herbert Lagerblade, Bristol, and John Stait, Hartford, defeated J. M. Barnes, British open golf champion, and John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, on the links of the Sandy Burr Country Club yesterday, in a 36-hole four-ball match. Lagerblade and Farrell was substituting for William Macfarlane, United States open champion.

CHICAGO CLAIMS SHORTSTOP

READING, Pa., Sept. 16 (AP)—Morris Berg, shortstop of the Reading International League Club, has been claimed by the Chicago Americans on optional agreement.

NEARLY SIXTY YALE MEN OUT

Coach Jones Starts Active Football Work at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—T. A. D. Jones, head football coach at Yale University, and his associate coaches, began actual work yesterday in an endeavor to mould from a squad of nearly 60 men an eleven which will, for the third consecutive year, go through the season without defeat.

Conditions were ideal for a hard opening workout. The squad was divided into five candidates for the various positions and three were drilling in the fundamentals of line play and coaching. Later Capt. Al Jones '26 and Coach Jones watched the backfield candidates into the various plays of the varsity squad. Ed. Mehaffey, veteran quarterback, and Richard's new Madison Square Garden had been unsuccessfully terminated, Thomas Gorman, manager of the New York club, said he had already purchased four star players and was negotiating for other national league men. The first game at Madison Square Garden would be played on Dec. 8, he said.

Conditions were ideal for a hard opening workout. The squad was divided into five candidates for the various positions and three were drilling in the fundamentals of line play and coaching. Later Capt. Al Jones '26 and Coach Jones watched the backfield candidates into the various plays of the varsity squad. Ed. Mehaffey, veteran quarterback, will shortly be at the helm of the first team, with Gale in charge of the second. Assisting Coach Jones at the field today were Percy Haughton and H. J. Fuller '11, E. F. Hall '24 and Tad Lewis '25, who coached the freshman eleven last year. Lewis is now assistant coach of the freshman team.

The most noticeable feature of the first practice session was the number of veterans of last year calling for consideration there. Only nine days remain before the first game, for on Sept. 26 Stanford meets the San Francisco Olympic Club in the opening contest of the season for the Cardinal.

SIXTY CANDIDATES OUT FOR PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16 (A

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Dragons, Goblins and Bolshevik Fairies

The Happy Dragon, and Other Stories, by A. Thatcher and C. J. Hogarth. New York: Brentano's. $2.

The Goblins of Hawbeck, by Alberta Bancroft. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.50.

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children, by Herminia zur Mühlen. Chicago: The Daily Worker Publishing Company.

YOUNG and older make acquaintance in "The Happy Dragon," the fanciful tale which gives title to the group of fairy stories by A. Thatcher and C. J. Hograth, with a fabulous monster whose erstwhile cruel disposition and dietary habit was most happily amenable to kindly treatment. He was, to begin with, "a Dragon, with a large appetite, which could only be satisfied with young and beautiful maidens"; but "we must be careful not to judge him too harshly—for the poor thing knew no better." It follows the tradition of Dragons in fairy lore that the King had a fair young daughter, whom he placed for safe-keeping in a tower, and made proclamation that whatsoever Prince would come and slay the Dragon might thereafter marry her. But the Princess had never heard about the Dragon, and when she saw him under the tower window:—

"'Oh!' she exclaimed to her lady-in-waiting, 'do look at that wonderful creature! How its scales glitter in the sun—I wonder what it is!'

"'That!' screamed the horrified lady-in-waiting, completely forgetting all her instructions about never mentioning the word. 'It's that fearful Dragon! Come away from the window at once, Your Highness; if it sees us, we are lost!'

A Perfectly Sweet Dragon

"'I rather like the look of it,' said the Princess, craning her head out a little further to get a better view of the monster. 'The dear quaint thing! Isn't it perfectly sweet!'" Which was a new experience for the Dragon: "never before, in the whole of his experience as a Dragon, had anyone expressed the faintest liking for him—never, never before had anyone called him 'sweet.'"

Here, however, is not the place to tell what subsequently happened (though it may be admitted that the King was surprised to learn that the Princess had disposed of 21 plum cakes, half a ton of gingerbread nuts and two tons of chocolate biscuits in a month) and the most that a reviewer may do is to assure the reader that this was a nice Dragon, and a fine pet for a Princess.

One rather regrets that all the tales are not in the same vein of humor, though "The Fairy Butler," telling of the King who unwittingly engaged a fairy in that capacity, falls somewhat into the same category. Taking them consecutively, however, the book presents a succession of pleasing fairy tales, and one, "The Rose Garden," that is rather a story about a child who had an imaginative belief in fairies than a proper fairy tale. But the first tale does not have the effect of making one wish for further acquaintance with the happy Dragon.

Useful Goblins

In "The Goblins of Haubeck," to pass to another fairy tale book, the tales may be read separately, but are about the same goblins. Every house in the little city of Haubeck, which was a first-rate once-upon-a-time little city with mansard roofs and gable windows, had a goblin, and other goblins kept bachelor hall in the church belfries. They had lived in the little city for many years now, greatly content with themselves and their surroundings, harming no one and doing the people of Haubeck much good. For it was not in their minds to live in these people's houses, to walk in these people's streets and make no return for such happiness. The houses must be kept in order, the roofs, yes, and the streets, too, after a manner.

But life had its problems for goblins as well as humans. Sometimes, as happened with Hautebec, a new family came to live in an old house, and the housewife was so lazy and slack and altogether unhousewifely that she made an honest house goblin wear himself out with unnecessary work till really something had to be done about it. And that makes a story.

Or again, a stranger might come to town, like Hinzelmann, an elf, who, for reasons of his own, liked to make trouble for humans, and prove himself an undesirable addition to goblin society till reformed by circumstance and example into as good a goblin as anybody else.

You never could tell what might happen. There was little Liesel, daughter of Kauts the Weaver, whom the Fairie Folk spirited away and put an ugly little old fairy in her place and a "blindness upon her parents, so that they shall not know the difference"; but the goblins knew it, and a serious time they had before they recovered Liesel and ousted the changeling.

One likes these goblins, whose odd little persons are also amusingly pictured in illustrations by Mr. Harold Sichel.

Bolshevist Fairies

These are straightforward fairy tale books for any reader; nor does it seem at all necessary, to the present reviewer, that there should be such books written especially for class subdivisions of the juvenile public. To be sure, the volume that suggests this thought—"Fairy Tales for Workers' Children"—is a translation by Ida Dailes from the German of Herminia zur Mühlen; but neither in Germany nor elsewhere do we believe that human conditions, however much one might wish them bettered, are likely to be bettered by teaching children, through this medium, that the rich or well-to-do are invariably bad and that the poor are invariably good, but stupid in that they do not all get together and "fall on the exploiters of mankind like a hurricane and smash it."

"The work of transmitting this little book of fairy tales," says the translator in a foreword, "is very small in comparison to the joy I get from the knowledge that you, my beloved young comrades, are going to enjoy it." Yet it is difficult to believe that "workers' children" are to be like other children that they will really much enjoy reading them. For the tales lack both fairies and fantasy, though birds and animals speak and a rose bush intentionally scratches the rich woman who owns the garden, and a sparrow martyrs himself in a world journey to find a place where his yellow-sparrow (the workers) shall be on an equality with swallows and starlings (the capitalists and aristocrats). An idea, incidentally, that would probably astonish any intelligent sparrow, swallow or starling.

For Children's Book Week

Poster Designed by Jon Brubaker for the National Association of Book Publishers, for the Campaign of Nov. 9 to 14.

The Neo-Laissez-Faire

The Present Economic Revolution in the United States, by Thomas Nixon Carver. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

AMERICA at present is enjoying a period of considerable prosperity. Business is flourishing. Business men are forgoing leisure in their eagerness to raise their abundant opportunities. The querulous Babbitts have disappeared. Even labor, generally speaking, is prospering and contented. In such an atmosphere the economist, unfolding his laws of wealth, may be excused if even drab formulæ and statistics take on some of the glow of the surrounding well-being. At least it seems quite appropriate that Professor Carver, emerging from the studious calm that best becomes the scholar, decks out his economics in a robust optimism and an ebullient patriotism that, in the forgotten days of slump, could scarcely have claimed serious attention.

Professor Carver calls his book "The Present Economic Revolution in the United States," meaning thereby the steady infiltration of labor into the lower ranks of capital, which he regards as the prospective solution of the century-old deadlock between capital and labor. To America undoubtedly belongs the credit of finding this solution—if such it proves to be—and of showing how wealth can be diffused to the satisfaction of all.

Tried and Found Wanting

But Professor Carver's enthusiasm carries him beyond the conditions of today to propound a scheme for America's final and complete economic salvation. Strange to say, this same way to salvation has already been tried and pronounced impracticable. In the eighteenth century it was called laissez-faire. It involved the complete freedom of capital to expand at will and operate in its own way. It was intended by its founders to lead to a rapid accumulation of wealth and thereby to universal prosperity. What happened, of course, was that as quickly as factory owners accumulated wealth, Manchester and the other factory towns accumulated misery and slums. So to prevent revolution laissez-faire was discarded and labor was allowed to fight for better conditions.

But America, Professor Carver argues, has found the cure for slums. She has restricted immigration, a fruitful source of the evil, and she pays her labor so well that it is investing in business concerns and is ceasing to regard itself as distinct from, or opposed to, capital. Manchester slums, therefore, could have no relation to the free adoption of laissez-faire on this side of the Atlantic. And this obstacle being removed, unrestricted expansion of capital should bring to America all the blessings that Adam Smith dreamed it would bring to nineteenth century England.

Freedom for Capital

Possibly the brilliance of the main idea may have caused the author to omit some intermediate steps. At any rate, one is left pondering over the physical possibility of such complete freedom for capital as he advocates. "Capitalism," he explains, "has its beginnings in a condition under which no man can be dispossessed of what he has produced or discovered, except with his consent. In the absence of force, capitalism automatically exists in the same sense that peace and liberty automatically exist." True, but are there no restrictions imposed on those who enjoy freedom and peace?

Once we allow these privileges to capital, the rest of the scheme is fairly plain sailing. Should the capitalist have any secret qualms as to the appearance of selfishness on his part, he will doubtless find comfort in the following: "If a man in regard to honest business, it is a service to the public to have that business conducted in the best possible manner, to have it expand and flourish. Generally the man does more good when he sticks to that kind of business than when he stops and tries to do good in some other way."

As to labor, it is informed that it already owns so much capital invested in building and loan associations, labor banks, insurance companies, and other business concerns as to be able, if it chose, to buy a controlling interest in a number of great corporations, though it is strongly advised not to make the attempt. It is advised—in its own interest as capitalist in a small way—to renounce such expedients as strikes, as canny strugglers for shorter hours, which check the free expansion of capital. It is advised to take its "increasing prosperity in the form of more goods rather than in the form of more leisure." It is advised to develop its maximum usefulness, thereby enabling the country to develop its maximum prosperity, for "the country that can make every citizen feel that he will gain in exact proportion as he contributes to the total prosperity—such a country has achieved the first and fundamental condition of prosperity for all classes and occupations." In such ways is labor recommended to evolve a "higher strategy" to replace the conventional aims of trade unions.

No Place for Leisure

Were it not that Professor Carver opens with a crushing attack on the Bolshevist doctrines, one might have suspected him of borrowing a leaf from Lenine's book, for in the whole of his scheme there appears no place for the man who values his leisure hours and knows how to spend them to good purpose; who would on occasion turn his thoughts from wealth production to consult the happiness of others or to cultivate an intelligent interest in art and public affairs; who looks beyond material prosperity for the end and aim of human inspiration.

Professor Carver's theory, like that of Adam Smith, is an economic theory dealing with the multiplication of wealth, and as such it is of value. The original laissez-faire failed in the final analysis, not from any intrinsic fallacy of economic reasoning, but from misguided attempts to endow it with a moral sanction. Professor Carver will be found equally anxious to construct his neo-laissez-faire on moral foundations.

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ENGLAND

Within Walls and Without

The Professor's House, by Willa Cather. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.00.

IT IS superfluous to say that Willa Cather is one of our good writers, but it is ever a pleasure to dwell upon the qualities which make an author entertaining and invigorating. The main reason this novel gives us a golden glow of assurance that a splendid era in literature is under way is that we are reading not of imagined ideal characters, but of very human people, their hopes, strivings and attainments. It is quite certain that in almost any university we could shake the hand of this professor's like, the gentle, whimsical scholar, an ever-appealing figure, particularly when he has his foibles!

The professor has a wife and two daughters, and when daughters are mentioned in fiction nowadays, it is quite instinctive to grasp the arm of the chair a little tighter, they so surely may be expected to complicate matters. One daughter and her husband have not so much of this world's goods; the other daughter and her husband, Louie, are wealthy, through the bequest of her former fiancé, Tom Outland, a man of extraordinary experience and vision.

Before going further we must speak of Louie, the outsider, who came to enjoy the fruits of another man's genius. Almost any of the other characters of the story seem through argument to have a better right to at least some of the resulting wealth, but gradually with the unfolding of Louie's remarkable nature, we find ourselves glad it went to the one whom it could not spoil, and whose naïve generosities and magnanimity have such an influence on other lives.

The professor loves his wife and daughters dearly, but there is another and different love in his life, that for his pupil, Tom Outland. As Absalom and David they found a priceless companionship, the loving and learned teacher and the alert and active student. Their friendship is understandable and beautiful to an unusual degree. Though before the story opens he has given his life in the war, Tom Outland remains a curiously alive and commanding influence.

For a time the professor is deeply engrossed in his great historical work, but with the completion of this study, when he is no longer buoyed up by his interest in it, the walls of his mourning seem to close him in, as the walls of his small and beloved French garden. It is only in occasional flashes that he glimpses his wife's unexpected understanding.

Summer comes, and while the rest are away, the professor in his walled garden waits and struggles with this unwholesome sense of grief which threatens to swamp him and make him forget in his seeming loss his love for those remaining. It is during this time through the professor we learn the story of Tom Outland's life and find the secret of his influence on others. Gradually the walls of mourning fall, occasioning a small upheaval, and we see how freely the professor can now pour forth his loving kindness and sympathy to all.

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Prince and Proletariat

My Reminiscences, by Prince Serge Wolkonsky. 2 vols. London: Hutchinson. 30s.

IT HAS not been given to many princes to stay in Russia unharmed and virtually unmolested under the Bolshevist régime, and those who would like to know how it was managed should read this book by Prince Serge Wolkonsky, who accomplished the feat and subsequently left Russia of his own free will, no man apparently hindering him.

The main feature of the book, however, is not the writer's experiences in Bolshevist Russia, nor his power of picturing the scenes in which he lived, but his critical discussion of the many celebrities, theatrical and otherwise, with whom his varied career brought him into contact. His reminiscences except for an all too brief account of the Bolshevist revolution and its results are in large measure concerned with matters pertaining to the theater, of which he has intimate knowledge. Not only has he been for many years personally acquainted with the chief theatrical and operatic "stars" of every European country, but he was for some years director of the Imperial theaters under the last Tsar. This post he felt impelled to resign in circumstances which do him honor. After the Bolshevist revolution he held classes in elocution and other subjects relating to the stage. He maintained his independence throughout and refused to fit himself into the Communist mold, in spite of many efforts to compel him to do so. That he did not suffer the worst fate of members of the Russian aristocracy was due largely to his complete absorption in his own sphere of work and to the love he inspired in his pupils. All this and much more about the man himself can be read between—not in—the lines of these two volumes.

Apart from the purely personal note which is the main theme of the reminiscences, there is a secondary and deeply pathetic motif which portrays the inexorable march of events leading first to the break-up of the Tsarist régime and then to the dark days of the Bolshevist. We are shown the underlying unsoundness which made the Tsar the arbiter of the fate of 150,000,000 people and shut him off by a cordon of often venal advisers from any real contact with his subjects. Prince Serge is especially severe on the inherent feebleness of the position of the Orthodox Church, which was so bound up with the civil power that one can more easily understand why it has had to bear the full force of the Bolshevist onslaught ever since.

While realizing that the Tsarist régime contained the seeds of self-destruction, Prince Serge is naturally no lover of the Bolshevist. Hence the picture he draws of life in Russia in the four dire years which followed the revolution of 1917 is all the more damning.

He draws such a vivid picture that when reading his estimate of the Communist régime it is necessary to keep reminding oneself that his words refer to the years before the Bolshevist introduced the New Economic Policy in 1921. Since then there have been considerable changes in the conditions of life in Russia, but on these Prince Serge is silent, for the very good reason that he was no longer there to experience them. He does not tell us how he got out of the country or what he has been doing since. May we perhaps hope that we shall one day be enlightened in a third volume?

Three Books to Buy This Week

Humanities on the Balkans:
The European Powers and the Near East, 1875-1923, by Mamie Whiting Tyler (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press).
Speech for the Defense:
Winged Defense, by William Mitchell (Putnam, $2.50).
Americans at Home:
The Professor's House, by Willa Cather (Knopf, $2).

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Venetian Glass Nephew, by Elinor Wylie. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

Thirteen, by F. Britten Austin. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Peggy, by DuBose Heyward. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

Mother and Son, by Robert Norwood. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

The Holiday Round, by A. A. Milne. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

The Half-Leaf, by Agnes Mure Mackenzie. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Along the Road, Notes and Essays of a Tourist, by Aldous Huxley. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

Dalia, by E. F. Benson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

Colonial Ways and Days, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Songs of the Royal Way, by Richard Arnold Greene. Boston: The Stratford Company. $1.50.

The Literature of the Middle Western Frontier, Vols. I and II, by Ralph Leslie Rusk. New York: Columbia University Press.

Cops, by Constance Skinner. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

Literary Essays and Asides of Yesterday, by Robert Cortes Holliday. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.

Recent Adventures, by Frederick Palmer. New York: C. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

The Disappointed Sentinel, by W. H. Hudson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

Tommy Tucker's Garden, by Maude Radford Warren and Ethel Davenport. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

The House of Meadows, a Romance of Modern Spain, by Condé Beye. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co. $2.

Poems from Bartà's Fair Canaries, by Patricia Murray Kyle. Boston: The Stratford Company. $1.

Talks on Art and Its Friends, by Alymer Maude. London: Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford.

Private Owner or Socialism, by Neville Hamlin. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co. $2.

Wine, Cakes and Pastes, by Charles P. Lumsden. New York: The Century Company. $4.50.

Samuel Pepys, a Portrait in Miniature, by J. Lucas-Dubreton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Our Naval Heritage, by Fitzhugh Green. New York: The Century Company. $4.

Bigger Hill, by Anne Bosworth Greene. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

Over the Hill Stories, by Robert Gordon Anderson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Ten Original Lithographs, by Birger Sandzen. McPherson, Kan.: Smalley's.

The Little Girl Who Carried, by Margaret Baker. New York: Dutton & Co. $2.

The Grey Gander, by John Jones Sharon. New York: Dutton & Co. $2.

Queen's Folly, by Stanley J. Weyman. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Greek Ethical Thought, by Hilda D. Oakeley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

St. Helier, by Anna Robeson Burr. New York: Dutton & Co. $2.

The School Theater, by Roy Mitchell (New York: Brentano's $1.75) is a practical handbook guide for the production of plays in schools. Working plans are given, with simple directions, for the making of settings and costumes. Mr. Mitchell does not enter into the field of coaching amateur actors, a field already sufficiently covered by other writers. Mr. Mitchell's directions are obviously practical results of producing experience. One has no sense of a vague dismissal of problems not fully understood by the author. Rather is one confident that sets built after his plans will stand up and fill smoothly their places in his scheme for a theater with scenery built of interchangeable units. There is a good list of plays available for school production, and the names and addresses of firms dealing in materials needed for making settings and costumes.

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Spoiled Children of New Russia

Flame on the Steppe, by Rafael Wolf. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. WOLF was a member of a Welfare mission, established in 1922 to southeastern Russia, who was sent to buy horses in that vast and almost unexplored territory lying between the Sea of Oral and the frontier of Afghanistan. Readers of that most genuine volume, Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva," will be glad to renew acquaintance with the country, and note the changes which have come to it as a result of the war.

The word "Kazak" simply signifies "wandering horsemen." The Kazaks were adventurers from many Tartarian nations, nameless men with only horses and swords; a nation forgetting Mongol invasion. There are more than 5,000,000 of them now, divided into three hordes. Says the author:

"The effect of the Russian Revolution on this race of horsemen and shepherds has been disturbing in the depth of passion it has aroused and the longing it has stimulated."

They had suffered the overthrowing of their native chiefs by the Cossacks, and the outbreak of the war gave them some hope that their grievances would be redressed. When the Imperial Government tried to recruit the nomads into labor battalions they rose in revolt, "heralding at once the Russian Revolution and the Asiatic national movements that were to follow."

But the new Turkestan Soviet Republic proved no great a curse to them as the old Empire had been, and it was only when Moscow intervened with a strong hand that some of their troubles ceased.

The warning which so stirs an observer as Mr. Wolf offers, not only to Europe but also to America, is that these folk are now the spoiled children of the new Russia, completely their own masters, possessing again their ancient lands, having an infant press, a publicist; in short, the skeleton of a lasting and enduring social organization.

"The people of the steppe, as so often before in history, are on the march again." It is for Europe to say whether she shall meet them on that march with the hand of friendship extended or withheld.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Study in Imitation

IN THE first edition of the "Golden Treasury" is a poem (number eighty-six) beginning, "It is not beauty I demand," and signed Anon. This edition was published in 1861, and in 1861 Archbishop Trench, in his "Household Book of English Poetry," reprinted the poem with the title "A Ryghte Pythie Song," spelled in medieval manner throughout, and signed it once more Anon. Palgrave, since he included it in the Second Book of the "Treasury," evidently considered the poem to be a seventeenth century production and, discovering his error, he omitted it from the second edition.

For the "It is not beauty" was written by George Darley during the eighteen-twenties. One of Darley's biographers, Mr. R. A. Streatfeild, comments upon Palgrave's mistake as follows:

"For many years the charming poem, 'It is not beauty I demand,' was printed anonymously in the 'Golden Treasury' among the productions of the Cavalier period, the style of which it reproduces with singular felicity. It was only when Mr. Palgrave discovered that the author was an early Victorian that he banished the poem from his pages, though he stultified himself by retaining Scott's 'Thy hue, dear pledge' (which is as poor an imitation of the Stuart lyrics as 'It is not beauty' is a good one) in the section devoted to poems of the seventeenth century." There is a slight injustice here, for Scott's song does not appear in the second edition of the "Treasury."

This little piece of literary history is not wholly trivial, because it offers an interesting study in imitation. Scott's poem, entitled by Palgrave "To a Lock of Hair," was written frankly as an imitation of Cavalier style and sentiment. He uses it in chapter xxiii of "Old Mortality" as a copy of verses found in Bothwell's pocket-book, "written," he says, "obviously with a feeling which atoned for the roughness of the poetry and the conceits with which it abounded." Needing a "copy of verses," he, as was his custom in his novels, composed one, and Palgrave liked the lines because they represented, in his opinion "the character of a Soldier of Fortune in the seventeenth century." That he later rejected them is apparently due to his final decision that imitative verse had no place in his anthology, and the same reason may account for his rejection of Darley's little song.

It is a delicate exercise of taste and a testing of one's historic sense to read the two poems with a view to determining whether they deserved either inclusion or rejection. I think that most readers will conclude that Darley's song is so perfect in seventeenth century manner and method that any Cavalier poet might have been proud to have written it, while Scott's, though ingenious, does not ring exactly true. The difference seems to be the difference between conscious imitation and unconscious, between the work of a man who knew how the Cavaliers wrote and tried to write in that way and the work of a man who naturally, even instinctively, wrote like a Cavalier. Many of Scott's lines are tinged with an eighteenth century flavor while Darley's whole poem is, not fifteenth century, as Archbishop Trench thought, but pure seventeenth:

It is not beauty I demand,
A crystal brow, the moon's despair,
Nor the snow's daughter, a white hand,
Nor mermaid's yellow pride of hair,

goes the first stanza, and throughout the other nine stanzas the touch is faultless. The whole might have been written by Lovelace or by Carew.

It was more than a knack with Darley. He was like Lamb, his friend, for whom the sixteenth and seventeenth century men were his "ancients." Darley edited the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, was one of the few to appreciate the plays of Beddoes, that belated Elizabethan, and his poetic art had been formed by the reading of the same authors whom Lamb and Beddoes loved. His exquisite pastoral, "Sylvia," was quite correctly pronounced by Miss Mitford to be "something between 'The Faithful Shepherdess' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,'" and his wild rhapsody, "Nepenthe," on which his fame chiefly rests, is like nothing in English literature except a mixture of Donne, Crashaw, Marlowe, and Spenser, with some echoes of Keats and Shelley and, of course, a large original contribution by the author. If we did not know who had written "Sylvia," we might be pardoned for ascribing most of it to Fletcher.

Between 1810 and 1830 there was a little group of poets in England, of whom Lamb, Beddoes, and Darley are the best remembered, who out of sheer love sought to bring back the spirit of the great age of Shakespeare and Milton. How far their product deserves to be dismissed as imitative is a complex question, but that it is full of interest to the study of style in literature there can be no doubt. The poetry of the three men named has a certain flavor that we are accustomed to associate with the sixteenth and seventeenth century verse, but it has the flavor, not so much, I think, because the men tried to write like their exemplars, as because they could not help doing so. They had found their inspiration in a great age, just as another might find his in the age of Pericles or the age of Virgil.

It is only once in awhile that a poet writes so successfully in an antique style that we have the same pleasure in his work that we should have in the genuinely antique. Mr. Richard Aldington, most of whose work is in the Imagist manner, has one little song that, except for the spelling, might be safely dated 1250 or 1360. Mrs. Wilkinson calls it Elizabethan, but it is decidedly Early Tudor. It is entitled "After Two Years," and begins:

She is all of slight
And tender and white
As a May morning.
She walks without hood
At dusk. It is good
To hear her sing.

Is this mere affectation? But who cares? It is charming. Ezra Pound, chameleon of poetic styles, in the "Ballad of the Goodly Fere," has caught a medieval manner that adds immensely to the force and interest of his poem. And a remarkable poet, hardly known as yet, Mr. D. M. Dolben, in his "He Would Have His Lady Sing," writes, as if in the thirteenth century, a little hymn that might well deceive anyone who did not know that it was published in 1911. Perhaps the full enjoyment of such things depends upon backgrounds in literature such as few naturally can claim. Nevertheless, they have a quite special attraction for those who have the background.

R. M. G.

The Wordsworth Hush

What stillness there is in Wordsworth's poetry! There is quiet, joyous movement, but with sounds so hushed; so little noise, so little crash or uproar. If the poet hears "a thousand notes," they are "blended," and one feels that they are subdued and soft. His waters, too, come

"Rolling from their mountain springs
With a soft inland murmur."

In Wordsworth's "Influence of Natural Objects" there is more sound, probably, than in any of his more studied poems, but they are harmonious sounds, tinkling, echoing, faint and far. He writes:

"Clear and loud the village clock
tolled six . . ."

The evening time, the clock far away, the telling of the hour toning in with the sleepy songs of birds, is not a disturbing noise, but mellow, making the coming of dusk more peaceful and quiet.

Again, how still the yew tree stands "in the midst of its own darkness"; and "the leech-gatherer, motionless as a cloud," after,

"His the pond stirred with his staff
And fixedly did look upon the
muddy water."

In Wordsworth's poems there are no loud lamentations; all is subdued, controlled, as in Michal and in the Lucy poems; and even

"Poor Matthew, all his frolics o'er,
Is silent as a standing pool."

How Wordsworth' poetry reflects the peaceful Lake Country.

Visiting the Homestead

LAST night we had looked from an upper window across the homestead yard, beyond the adjoining field and over the distant, dusky treetops where the curlew inquisitively announced itself to the sylvan quietude. It had seemed a charmed land of restfulness remote from the clamor and haste of modernity. We felt as if we were living in a wondrous yesterday which had by some miraculous argument been induced to tarry in this thrice blessed spot.

A white moonlight had so flooded the earth with its mild splendor that the night seemed a sort of muted daylight. We could see the old well with its wheel over which was wont to move the rope that bore countless cool and sparkling draughts from the depths below. We knew that the moss was green on the north side of the platform and that another kind of moss stared with multicolored eyes at the early dawn along the path each day. We could see the wall trimmed hedge this side of which flourished grandmother's everbearing strawberries.

We had stepped out onto the upper gallery and looked across the lane towards the town. What ineffable peace and quiet possessed it! What splendor lay in millions of dewdrops upon the grenseward! We recalled how many times we had looked upon this scene and felt it purge our hearts of vexations and doubts that had beset the day. The rose vine that enfolded the porch below had stretched its long green tendrils to reach the upper rue, making it a veritable bower. We wondered if the robin still nested in the vines below and remembered how the dear grandmother had told of the coming year after year of this feathered friend and her reproof if an afternoon rocking chair was drawn too near its nest.

We marked how the eight fall maples had grown in the last two years and we recalled the day grandfather had brought them, eight sizable trees in a market basket, to be planted.

We had told ourselves that we should go early in the morning to walk about this cherished home and now here we are quietly sloping out of the door of the old summer kitchen, a door closely framed in honeysuckle vine. The cave is chilled with morning glories and we can visualize the crocks of milk and cream and the rolls of delicious butter on the cool swinging shelves inside. Such jellies and marmalades and fruits as had always been stored in this dim old cave!

Some lilacs is spread on the lawn, its dew-wet lengths bleaching in the sun. We follow the path to the vineyard and at its edge find our beloved friends, the white primroses. We do not know how many years they have blossomed just here, but it is a long time and we rejoice to see their pretty faces.

There is going to be a fine crop of grapes this year; the vines are laden with great green clusters just beginning to purple into ripeness. Along the fence the tall cosmos is blooming and the goldenglow lights a blaze of summer glory.

Billie, the collie dog who has followed at our heels answers an inquisitive whistle from the barnyard and we are suddenly reminded of grandmother's hot biscuit. We are convinced it is breakfast time in this vine-embowered home of kindliness and contentment.

Wild Ducks and the Moon. From a Painting by Shinho Ikegami

THE Japanese love of nature is a wonderful thing, and entirely foreign to Western notions, which make nature secondary to civilization. A Western painter, trying to represent two wild ducks crossing a rice field in the moonlight, either makes his scene impressionistic or photographic in its realism. In either case he fails to bring out the poetry of the event as Ikegami Shinho has done. The beautiful design of the ducks' wings and back might not, perhaps, be so readily seen as this on even a moonlit night. But Ikegami rightly felt that it would be a pity to lose the design for the sake of actuality, and so he has spread it out charmingly against the silvery sky. The huge, pale moon makes a background for the head and neck of the foremost bird, while the other is just entering the aura of light. Below, the rice is feathery and vague in the half-light.

There is something so elevating about such a conception as this that it makes us long for the insight of the Oriental into the humble life about us and the leisure of the Orient existence that makes such insight possible.

Yosemite Orchestra

During the warm part of the day there was almost complete silence under the tall incense cedars and the yellow pines. Occasionally a junco shook a tiny silvery bell, just to let his friends know that he appreciated the crumbs that they had scattered out for him. Sometimes the far-away-sounding "hank, hank" of that clever ventriloquist, the nuthatch, could be heard, the bird himself appearing almost immediately afterward on a near-by tree trunk.

It was not until toward evening that the big concert began. From the sandy shores of the river a lone sandpiper whistled cheerily as he teetered hastily along the water's edge. The regular valley orchestra would probably not have recognized him as one of its membership, for his music was merely in conjunction with the more serious duty of eating, while they made a business of their concerts.

The tanagers as a rule took charge of the overture, and were joined later by the grosbeaks, with still more stirring melody and with a greater thematic material and more ornamentation—trills and the like. The performance was now almost uninterrupted, the singers scarcely stopping for breath. It was only as dusk mantled the tips of the trees that the songs became more intermittent and finally hushed completely except for an occasional sleepy, plaintive chirp from a robin. Finally that too ceased, and there was stillness and solitude under those mighty trees.

At dawn the feathered orchestra was again in full swing, exactly as if there had been no intermission at all, only in the chill air the grosbeaks' notes sounded more brilliant than ever and, if possible, more exultant. During a lull in the chorus a vireo kept repeating his tuneful warble. Faint and illusive from a distance sounded the mysterious loveliness of the hermit thrush's song, then closer, richer, more bell-like, yet still retaining a rare tranquillity. Strange that a demure little brown bird with beady eyes could thrill one with a song of such haunting beauty that it seemed from another world. It was the same sweet, two-themed melody oft repeated, the notes thrusting over and over again, a distillation in song of the lure of untrodden forests, of hidden waterfalls and unseen flowers.

The Faulhorn Trip

Among the easier classic excursions from Grindelwald is the Faulhorn trip on a starlit moonlight night.

The steep and rugged path, branching off from the Grindelwald main road, rises through the scented grass lands which surround the peaceful farmhouses lying all about on the foothills and then ever goes up and up through dark pine forests, in which the bulky masses of foliage, bathed in the brilliant moonlight, oftentimes seem like gigantic spectors. Now and then, through the clearings, gorgeous vistas suddenly open on the silent Grindelwald valley, above which tower the ever snow-capped peaks of the stern Eiger, the grim Wetterhorn and Mettenberg, while between these imposing dim masses spread out the glistening icefields of the lower and upper Grindelwald glaciers, from whence come the thunder and roar of the always-active avalanches, recalling to man that nature is never at rest.

After a strenuous ascent, through moon-bathed forests, in which the faultless tree trunks stand out like great pillars of light, while rocks and bowlders take on myriad forms, a small inn, situated at an altitude of some seven thousand feet, offers its welcome shelter. There, above the tree line, the mountain slopes are, in the early summer months, still shrouded in the winter snows. The view extends far beyond the Grindelwald Valley; on to the whole range of the snow and ice-covered giants of the Bernese Alps, each lofty peak of which has its individual characteristics.

From ledge to ledge, from plateau to plateau, the path ever ascends between dark mountains, now over long stretches of crisp snow, now along the banks of small icebound lakes, while deep down in the snowy depths, impetuous torrents, bent on their ceaseless errand to swell the boundless oceans, break the stillness of the night. The summit of the Faulhorn at an altitude of some nine thousand feet is reached from Grindelwald in about six hours.

The struggle between the dawn of a new day and the ever dimmer silvery moon leaves the watcher spellbound. At first the whole sky is bathed in gorgeous tints, ranging from deep purple to a matchless whiteness and gradually this riot of color is reflected on all the mountain slopes; then as the sun breaks through the morning mist, its soft rays lovingly caress the loftiest peaks, wrapping them in tender red, until the increasingly brilliant light embraces the lower slopes and uncovers the dark shadows of the rocks, the mysterious depths of the forests, the soft green of the Alpine meadows, and show the steadfast mountains boldly standing out in their full majesty and glory.

The return trip to Grindelwald is usually made by the winter route, which, having a southern exposure, is free of snow much earlier in the year. The path leads through luxuriant Alpine pastures, and gradually descends into the silent woods. In the early hours of day many secrets of Alpine animal life are revealed, and chamois, marmots and eagles are seen in their inaccessible haunts; while in the morning dew the meadows, with their wealth of flowers, spread out their fragrant many-colored carpet.

Das Gesetz beachten

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN nimmt im allgemeinen an, dass ein guter Bürger gegen die Gesetze seines Landes gehorsam ist. So gewiss ist dies das Kennzeichen eines guten Bürgers, dass man den Ausdruck „das Gesetz beachten" oft gebraucht, wenn man von dem guten Charakter eines Menschen spricht. Andererseits würde das entgegengesetzte Verhalten—Missachtung vor dem Gesetz—nie als empfehlenswerte Eigenschaft angeführt werden.

Manche Leute behaupten irrtümlicherweise, sie hätten, weil ihnen ein Gesetz widerwärtig und seine Befolgung ihnen lästig ist, das Recht, es zu brechen; und sie heben damit den Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz aus dem Reiche der Pflicht heraus und verlegen ihn in das Reich der Willkür. Ein solches Vorgehen zerstört die Grundlagen der demokratischen Regierung, da Gesetzesverletzung die Willensäusserung des Volkes beseitigt setzt.

Das Gesetz stellt im allgemeinen den Willen der Volksmehrheit in einer politischen Gemeinschaft dar und kommt entweder unmittelbar oder mittelbar durch ihre Vertreter zum Ausdruck. Manchmal, wie z. B. im Falle des Ergänzungsparagraphen Nr. 18 der Verfassung der Vereinigten Staaten, der die Herstellung und den Verkauf berauschender Getränke verbietet, wird der Wille des Volkes durch seine anerkannten Vertreter dem grundlegenden Gesetz oder der Verfassung eines Staates oder Landes einverleibt. Dieses Verfahren soll die Erfüllung des Wunsches der Wähler in einer grundlegenden Frage noch mehr sichern.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat der Pflicht aller den Landesgesetzen, solange diese in Kraft sind, ausnahmslos zu gehorchen, einen neuen Antrieb gegeben. Mrs. Eddy legt diese Pflicht in „The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 220) mit folgenden Worten vollkommen klar dar: „Ich bekenne mich zum Gehorsam gegen die Landesgesetze. Ich lehe und lehre diesen Gehorsam, da Gerechtigkeit die sittliche Bedeutung von Gesetz ist."

Diese gehorsame Haltung gegenüber dem menschlichen Gesetz deutet auch die Haltung an, die die Christliche Wissenschaft gegenüber den höheren, den sittlichen und geistigen Gesetzen einschärft. Die Christliche Wissenschaft gründet sich auf die höchste Wahrheit, dass Gott Sein Weltall in Uebereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Gesetz regiert, das vollkommen und unveränderlich ist. Sie lehrt auch, dass es unsere höchste Pflicht ist, gegen Gottes Gesetz gehorsam zu sein, da nur dadurch Gottes Gebote gehalten werden. Christus Jesus erklärte, er sei nicht gekommen, das Gesetz Gottes zu zerstören, „sondern es zu erfüllen"; und durch diese Erfüllung erlangte er einen solchen Grad von Herrschaft, dass er imstande war, jene wunderbaren Beweise der Nichtheit vieler Formen des Bösen, des sogenannten materiellen Gesetzes, zu erbringen. In dieser Weise bewies der Meister die Allgenügsamkeit des Gesetzes Gottes, der göttlichen Verfassung des Weltalls, über die sogenannten materiellen Gesetze. Er bewies, dass das göttliche Gesetz über alle materiellen Bestimmungen Herrschaft hat.

Was es bedeutet, gehorsam gegen das Gesetz Gottes zu sein, legt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 14 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", dar. Indem sie die Bedeutung der Ermahnung des Paulus, „ausser dem Leibe zu wallen und daheim zu sein bei dem Herrn", erläutert, sagt sie: „„Bei dem Herrn' sein heisst gehorsam sein gegen das Gesetz Gottes, heisst absolut von der göttlichen Liebe—vom Geist, nicht von der Materie — regiert werden". Die Christlichen Wissenschafter lernen verstehen, dass sie nur in dem Masse an Gottes Segnungen teilhaben können, wie sie gegen Seinen Willen, der im göttlichen Gesetz ausgedrückt ist, gehorsam werden.

Dass die Widerspenstigen und Ungehorsamen an dem Lohn des Gehorsames nicht teilnehmen, ist heute so offenkundig wie zur Zeit der Israeliten. Wie vollständig bewiesen doch die Kinder Israel die Notwendigkeit eines strengen Gehorsams durch bereitwilliges Uebereinstimmen mit Gottes Gesetz, um sich reichlichen Fortschritt zu sichern! So oft sie sich gegen die göttlichen Gebote auflehnten und sich vom geraden Pfade des Gehorsams abwandten, wurden sie gestraft, bis sie die Torheit ihres Verhaltens einsahen und davon abliessen. Der Mann, der „lieblich mit Psalmen Israels" sprach, kannte die Freude des Gehorsams gegen den Willen Gottes und drückte sie in seinen köstlichen Psalmen aus. Von dem Gerechten, der sich von sündigen Wegen fernhielt, sang er, er „hat Lust zum Gesetz des Herrn und redet von seinem Gesetz Tag und Nacht". Der Psalmist hatte offenbar nur Freude an der Betrachtung der Forderungen der göttlichen Liebe und am Gehorsam gegen sie.

Dass das Uebereinstimmen mit Gottes Gesetz den Sterblichen die einzige Kraft verleiht, die sie haben, wird dem Erforscher der Christlichen Wissenschaft mit unerschütterlicher Gewissheit klar. Er lernt verstehen, dass er nur im Gehorsam die Kraft anrufen kann, die „den Wind in seine Hände" fasset,—die unendliche Kraft, die das Weltall in vollkommener Harmonie regiert und lenkt. „Gehorsam gegen die Wahrheit verleiht dem Menschen Macht und Stärke. Unterwerfung unter den Irrtum führt Verlust an Macht herbei", schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 127 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs. Die Lage könnte kaum treffender und nachdrücklicher dargelegt werden.

Unsere Stärke steht also im Verhältnis zu unserem Gehorsam gegen Gott; andererseits schliesst Unterwerfung unter den Irrtum die Möglichkeit aus, die göttliche Macht anzurufen. Man kann nicht zugleich zweien Herren dienen, Gott und dem Mammon, d. h. dem Guten und dem Bösen. Man kann nicht gleichzeitig Gott und dem sogenannten sterblichen Gemüt dienen. Wir selbst müssen die Wahl treffen. Die Christliche Wissenschafter erfahren, wie reich Gott Lohn an Freiheit, Freude und wahrem Gedeihen ist, wenn sie mit den Forderungen der göttlichen Liebe so übereinstimmen, dass die Gottes vollkommenes Regen ertönt. Der Gehorsam wird dann eine Freude, und es wird so ausgeübt, dass man es nicht mit Worten ausdrücken kann.

Law-Abiding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS commonly held that a good citizen is obedient to the laws of his land. He certainly is this a mark of good citizenship that "law-abiding" is a term frequently used when speaking of one's good character. On the contrary, the opposite trait—disregard for the law—would serve to advertise as a commendable quality.

Some persons particularly argue that because a law is unjust and oppressive they are justified in breaking it. Others claim the right to violate a law which they consider unconstitutional. Still others, in the name of liberty, refuse to obey laws which they think curtail their personal freedom. Many of the most serious problems of the day arise from the attempt to justify the breaking of law on the ground that it is the expressed will of the people.

Law, in general, represents the will of the majority of the people in a given political unit, expressed either directly, as in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, the will of the people through its accredited representatives finds enactment into the fundamental law or constitution of a state or country. This method is thought to make more secure the wish of the electorate regarding some fundamental question.

Christian Science has given a new impetus to the duty of all to obey the laws of the land, without exception, so long as they remain in force. Mrs. Eddy made this duty perfectly clear when she wrote in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 220): "I believe in obeying the laws of the land. I practise and teach this obedience, since justice is the moral sanctification of law."

In this attitude of obedience to human law is also found the index of the attitude which Christian Science inculcates toward the higher laws, moral and spiritual. Christian Science is founded upon the paramount truth that God governs His universe in accordance with divine law, which is perfect and changeless. It also teaches that one's highest duty is to obey God's law, since only thereby are God's commandments kept. Christ Jesus declared that he came not to destroy, "but to fulfil" the law of God; and in that fulfillment he gained such a degree of dominion as enabled him to make his marvelous demonstrations over many forms of evil, over so-called material law. In this manner did the Master prove the supremacy of God's law, the divine statute of the universe, over the so-called laws of matter. He proved divine law to be dominant over all material conditions.

What it means to be in obedience to the law of God, Mrs. Eddy sets forth on page 14 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." Commenting upon the meaning of Paul's admonition regarding willingness to be absent from the body and present with the Lord, she says, "To be 'with the Lord' is to be in obedience to the law of God, to be absolutely governed by divine Love, by Spirit, not by matter. Christian Scientists are learning that only as they become obedient to God's will, expressed through divine law, do they partake of His blessings.

That the rewards of disobedience are not shared by the rebellious and disobedient is as patent now as in the time of the Israelites. How completely did the children of Israel prove the necessity of strict obedience through a willing conformity to God's law in order to insure spiritual progress! Whenever in rebellion to divine commands they turned aside from the strait path of obedience, they were punished until they saw the folly of their course and abandoned it. The "sweet psalmist of Israel" knew the joy of obedience to God's will, and voiced it in his precious Psalms. Of the man who walks uprightly, holding himself aloof from sinful ways, he sang, "His delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." The Psalmist obviously found only joy in contemplation of and obedience to the demands of divine Love.

That conformity to God's law gives mortals the only power they possess comes with a certainty that is unshakable to the student of Christian Science. Only by obedience, he learns, can he invoke that power which holds "the wind in his fists," the infinite power which governs and controls the universe in perfect harmony. "Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength. Submission to error supersedes loss of power," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 181 of the Christian Science textbook. The situation could scarcely be put more concisely or more emphatically.

One's strength, then, is in proportion to the degree of his obedience to God; and, on the contrary, submission to error precludes the possibility of invoking the divine power. One cannot serve two masters, God and mammon,—that is, good and evil,—at the same time. One cannot obey God and so-called mortal mind law simultaneously. The choice is ours to make. Christian Scientists are finding how rich are the rewards in terms of freedom, joy, and true blessedness when they so conform to the demands of divine Love as to invoke God's perfect blessing. Obedience then becomes a joy and is blessed beyond the power of tongue to tell.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Autumnal Trails

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O, now comes in the sweet o' the year!
The maple leaf is turning,
Blue asters blazon the afternoon,
And on the edge of twilight soon
The bonfires will be burning.

Innumerable golden-rods
Invade our river-reaches,
And gentian-goblets soon will burn
Blue fire among red-rusty fern
Beneath the pallid beeches.

Beauty is dancing down the world
On swift and shining sandals;
Behind the purple haze she spills
Splendor of flame upon the hills
And lights the sumac candles.

And all day long her faint clear voice
Calls me with sweet insistence,
Floating from very far away
With only one plain word to say,
Ethereal with distance.

Now soon I shall obey that voice
And send one call in answer
And take the scarlet trail that leads
From upland lake to river reeds
After that hidden dancer.

I shall go forth on golden paths,
Rustling with summer plunder,
To follow that elusive song
That lilts and lures me still along
The winding road to wonder.

Odell Shepard.

In the Phaeton

It was fortunate for us, indeed, that before starting we had lived for a time in town; for all the various perfumes of the hedges and fields came upon us with a surprise. Every now and again, on these cool and breezy mornings, we would drive past a hayfield, with the fresh and sweet odors blowing all around; or perhaps it was a great clump of wild-rose bushes that filled the air with delicate scent. Then the lime-trees were in flower, and who does not know the delight of passing under the boughs laden with blossom, when the bees are busy overhead? More rarely, but still frequently enough in this favored country, a whiff of honeysuckle was borne to us as we passed. And if these things sweetened the winds that blew about us, consider what stars of color refreshed the eye as we drove gently past the tall hedgerows and borders of woods—the golden rock-roses, purple patches of wild thyme, the white glimmering of stitchwort and campion, the yellow spires of the snapdragon, and a thousand others. And then, when we ceased to speak, there was no blank of silence. Away over the hayfield the lark floated in the blue, making the air quiver with his singing; the robin, perched on a fence, looked at us saucily, and piped a few notes by way of remark; the blackbird was heard, flute-throated, down in the hollow recesses of the woods; and the thrush, in a leafy tree by the way side, sang out his every heart song that seemed to rise in strength as the wind awoke a sudden rustling through the long woods of birch and oak.—From "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," by William Black.

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STOCK MARKET PRICE COURSE IS IRREGULAR

Bullish Operations in Motors an Outstanding Feature

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Stock prices gathered strength as trading progressed in today's market.

The apparent inability of bear traders to force a further reaction on top of yesterday's sharp break, coupled with an easing of call money rates and hardening metal prices, stimulated pool activities in a wide assortment of shares. Motors, equipments, public utilities and merchandising issues gave the best demonstrations of group strength.

General Motors crossed par for the first time since the recapitalization of the company. Before the end of the third hour, Chrysler had extended its gain to 7½ points, American Can to 5, Mack Trucks to 4½, and General Electric, Western Union and Fisher Body to 4 points or more.

Trading was in somewhat smaller volume although the 1,000,000 share mark was crossed before 1 o'clock.

Foreign exchanges opened easy, demand sterling ruling around $4.84⅛, and French francs around 4.70c. Sharp recessions took place in Norwegian and Danish krone, which were quoted around 21.1¢ and 24.33c, respectively.

New Highs Attained

Representative shares led the forenoon upward sweep of prices which carried some of the speculative favorites into new high territory for the year.

General buying was stimulated by an enormous demand for General Motors, which sold at 100¼, the highest figure ever reached since the capital split-up. American Smelting again duplicated its previous high price of the year.

DuPont rose 5½, Commercial Solvents A 4, American Can, Sears Roebuck and Fisher Body 3 to 3½.

The renewal rate on call loans was reduced to 4 per cent.

Railroad Bonds Active

Railroad bonds continued to monopolize trading interest in today's early dealings, many of them recovering quickly after yesterday's reaction.

The outstanding feature of trading was a jump of 7½ points in Florida, Western and Northern 7's which has real estate rights affected by the Florida land boom. At 164 the bonds sold at a record high level, 60 points above the price at which they have been called for redemption.

Other strong spots in the rail group were Duluth & South Shore 5's, Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s and Pere Marquette 4s.

Some of the local traction issues, which have been advancing in anticipation of the New York City primary result extended their gains but others eased off slightly on profit taking.

The $25,000,000 German Rentenbank loan, offered today, was quickly oversubscribed.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Although wheat prices opened lower today, the market quickly scored gains. Active buying on the part of houses with eastern connections had much to do with the upturn in values, and so likewise did reports of decreased arrivals from the domestic spring crop northwest.

On the other hand, unexpected weakness of Liverpool quotations together with an estimate that the French wheat crop is 46,000,000 bushels larger than last year's total was more or less responsible for the initial decline here.

Chicago opening prices ¼c@1¼c lower, December $1.49½@1.49¾, and May $1.52¼@1.53, were followed by a rise that lifted December to $1.51¼, and May to $1.54¾.

Corn was easier, influenced by advices that the bulk of the corn crop is safe from frost. After opening at ¼c off to ¼c up, December 83¼@83½, the corn market underwent a moderate general sag.

Oats took their cue from wheat rather than from corn. Starting unchanged to ¼c higher, December 41⅞, oats held near to the initial gures.

Provisions lacked support.

DIVIDENDS

American Gas Company declared a quarterly dividend of $½ a share or 2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Nizer Corporation declared 25 cents extra dividend and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on class B stock, payable to stock of record Sept. 22.

Edmunds & Jones declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common and regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20. Company paid an extra dividend of 50 cents on the common July 25 and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents July 1.

Conley Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent preferred dividend and a dividend of 1½ per cent on the common, both payable Oct. 1.

White Eagle Oil declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

American Surety Company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent and the regular 3 per cent quarterly, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Doehler Die Casting Co., Ltd., declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22.

New Bradford Oil Company declared the regular quarterly 12½-cent dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

West Coast Oil, subsidiary of Associated Oil, declared another extra dividend of $3 a share on the preferred stock in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of $1.50, both payable Oct. 5 to holders of record Sept. 25. The same amount was paid in the preceding quarter.

Magor Car Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Mountain Gulf Oil Company declared the usual extra dividend of 1 cent a share and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 cents, payable to stock of record Oct. 1.

Otis Elevator declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The United States Bobbin & Shuttle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred of 1¾ per cent, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 9.

Creamery Package declared a 71 extra common dividend and the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Oct. 1.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, Sept. 16—The wool auctions were well attended by home and continental buyers today and offerings amounted to 12,194 bales. There was a good general demand and the bulk of the selection was sold at full opening rates.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 16—Canada 5s redeemed today was 99½. Dominion 5½s, 1937, Mines 1½ points; 4 per cent, Japanese rates, short bills 3⅝ per cent; three months bills 3⅝ per cent.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Sept. 16—St. Paul reports $1,121,007 to be left for the common stock, compared with $1,187,000 one year ago.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
400 Abitibi	51¾	51¾	51¾	
100 Adv-Rum	15¾	15¾	15¾	
200 Air Reduc	173	167	167½	1½
200 Air Reduc pf	107½	107	107½	2½
8200 Ajax Rub	12	11⅜	11⅝	⅜
100 Alaska Gold	5	5	5	
2200 Allied Ch	103⅞	101⅝	101	1½
2600 Allied Chem pf	140	140	140	
100 Am Ag Ch	77¾	77¾	77¾	2¾
100 Am Ag Ch pf	46	46	46	1
5200 Am Bosch	35¾	35¾	35¾	⅞
200 Am Brake	117	117	117	1
14900 Am Can	241	234½	234⅝	5½
1400 Am Car pf	108	108	108	
200 Am Chain A	25	25	25	
2600 Am For Pw	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	⅞
700 Am For Pw pf	91	91	91	
200 Am Hide	19¾	19¾	19¾	
700 Am Ice	125	125	125	2
2100 Am Int Cor	53¾	53¾	53¾	⅝
1400 Am La Pr	108½	108	108⅛	
200 Am Locom	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	
500 Am Metals	23	23⅛	23	
4600 Am Radiat	112	110½	111	
4300 Am S Secur	61¾	61	61⅝	
2200 Am Smelt	117¾	117	117¼	
1400 Am Steel F	43	42¾	43	
1700 Am Sugar	77	76¾	76¾	
100 Am Steel pf	112	112	112	
1800 Am Tob	147	147	147	
400 Am Tob B	148	148	148	
100 Am Woolen	48	48	48	
400 Am Woolen pf	97	97	97	
2600 Anaconda	42	42	42	
800 Armour pf	97	96¾	96¾	
2600 Armour Cons	13½	13½	13½	
2400 Arn Cons cv	23½	23¼	23½	
400 Assd Oil	78	78	78	
200 Assd Oil	25	25	25	
28800 Armr&Co A	24¾	23¾	24	
2200 Atchison	123½	123	123½	1
500 Atl Birm&A	6½	6½	6½	
200 Atl Coast L	197½	196½	196½	
3200 Atl Gf&W I	70¾	69¾	69¾	
200 Atl Gf&W I pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	
2200 Atl Refin	103½	102	102	
500 Austin Nich	25¾	25	25⅝	
2400 Baldwin	120⅝	119¾	120¼	
19500 Balt & Ohio	82¾	81¾	82⅛	
200 Barnsdall A	21¾	21¼	21¼	
100 Barnsdall B	17	17	17	
800 Belding	29¾	29	29⅜	
500 Beth Steel	43¾	42¾	42¾	
100 Beth Stl 7%	96¾	96¾	96¾	
100 Booth F pf	42	42	42	
200 Brit Sti 2pf	87½	87½	87½	
300 Briggs Mfg	37	36¾	37	
4400 Br Man Tr	58¾	57¾	58	
100 Brklyn pf	87	87	87	
1800 Br Un Gas	38¾	38	38⅜	
200 Brown Shoe	142	141	141	
400 Burns Br A	118	116	116	
500 Burns Br B	31⅞	30¾	30¾	
100 Bush Trm	17¾	17¾	17¾	
100 Bush T-deb	57¾	57¾	57¾	
1400 Butte Cop	6¾	6¾	6¾	
800 Butte & Sup	12¾	12	12	
100 Butterick	21	21	21	
1300 Bruns Balk	36½	36½	36½	
200 Caddo Oil	7	7	7	
1400 Cal Pack	130¾	129¾	129¾	
1200 Cal Pet	27	26¾	27	
600 Callahan	2¾	2¾	2¾	
400 Cal & Ariz	51¾	51¾	51¾	
200 Can Pac	144	144	144	
500 Case Thresh	45	45	45	
200 Cen Leather	19¾	19¾	19¾	
1300 Cen Leather pf	61¾	61	61¾	
400 Cerro de P	54¾	54	54¾	
2000 Cer-Teed	55¾	55¾	55¾	
5800 Chandler M	35¾	35	35¼	
2100 Ches & Ohio	104¾	104¼	104¾	
900 Ches&Alton pf	17¾	16	17¾	
800 Chi Gt West	11¾	11¾	11¾	
400 Chi Gt W pf	26¾	25¾	25¾	
1200 Childs	59½	59	59¾	
100 ChiM&StP	8¾	8¾	8¾	
1600 ChiM&StP pf	16¾	15¾	16	
100 ChiNW	67¾	67¾	67¾	
200 Chi Pneu	114	113¾	114	
2800 Chi RI	50	49¾	49¾	
100 Chi RI 7%	97¾	97¾	97¾	
100 ChiRI&P pf	94½	94½	94½	
2100 Chile Cop	25¾	24¾	24¾	
58500 Chrysler	157¾	152½	156¾	
2000 Chrysler pfA	106	105¾	106	
100 Coca Cola	140¾	140¾	140¾	
1900 Colo F&I	41¾	39	41¾	
900 Col Gas	72¾	72¾	72¾	
400 Col Dist	4½	4½	4½	
1000 Com Sol A	104½	104	104	
1700 Com Sol B	103½	101	103½	
1400 Congoleum	23¾	23¾	23¾	
200 Con Gas pf	111	111	111	
10200 Con Gas	91½	91	91	
1300 Con Textile	31¾	31¾	31¾	
13500 Cont Can	78½	77¾	78¼	
26300 Cont oMtors	11¾	11¼	11½	
1600 Corn Prod	36¾	35¾	36¼	
100 Corn Prd pf	124	124	124	
200 Den R G pf	48½	48	48	
400 Cudahy	100½	99¾	100½	
1000 Cuba C pf	45	45	45	
400 Cub Am S	24¾	22¾	24¾	
100 Cushman	77¾	77¾	77¾	
5300 Dodge A	29¾	28¾	29¼	
200 Dan Boone	1¼	1¼	1¼	
600 Davison	42¾	41¾	41¾	
100 De Beers	21	21	21	
200 Del & Hud	148¾	148¾	148¾	
2800 Del Edison	134¾	132	133¾	
2500 Dodge pf	85¾	87¾	87¾	
4600 Dupont	169¾	164¾	168¾	
100 Dupont deb	101¾	101¾	101¾	
15800 Dut Pet	3	3	3	
400 East Kodak	107	106½	107	
5600 Eaton Axle	25	24	24¾	
1400 Elec ct	32¾	31½	32⅛	
6600 Elec Battery	65	63	63½	
1100 End John	72¾	72¼	72¼	
200 Erie 1 pf	41	41	40¾	
9200 Fam Play	109¾	108¼	108½	
200 Fed M&S	18¾	18¾	18¾	
200 Fed M&S pf	62½	62½	62½	
6200 Fisher Bdy	85	83	83	
10800 Fisk Rubber	23¼	21¾	21¾	
1300 Fleischm Ind	116¾	116	116¾	
1400 Foundation	136¾	136	136½	
300 Freeport Tex	16¾	16¾	16¾	
1600 Fox A	71¾	70¾	71¾	
4000 Gardner M	11¾	10¾	11¾	
2100 GenAmTk	58	57¾	57¾	
1000 Gen Asphalt	58¾	57¾	58¾	
100 Gen Bak	100	100	100	
1000 Gen Bak	177¾	175	175	
200 Gen Bak pf	129	129	129	
3500 Gen Elec	32⅞	31¾	32¼	
800 Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4700 Gen Ont Ad	54¾	52¾	54⅜	
44500 Gen Motors	97¼	97¼	100	
3400 Gen O pref	22	21¾	21¾	
300 Gen M 7%	112¾	112¾	112¾	
1200 Gen Pet	48	47¾	48	
6200 Gimbel Bty	61¾	60	61¾	
4300 Gliddes	23¾	22	23	
2900 Gold Dust	46¾	45¾	46¾	
2000 Goodrich	64	62	64	
600 Goodyr pf	104½	103¾	103¾	
100 Goodyr pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	
1000 Gabriel A	35	34¾	35	
1700 Grambly	19¾	18¾	19	
600 Grand Un	32	31¾	31¾	
1100 Granby	19¾	18¾	19	
1000 Grt Nor pf	74¾	74	74½	
4100 Grt Nor Ore	32	30½	31¾	
400 Grt W Sug	102	101¾	101¾	
100 Grt W Sug pf	112	112	112	
100 Gulf States	83	83	83	
1400 Havana El	240	240	242	
400 Hares Wh	41¾	41	41	
400 Houston Oil	87	86¼	87	
500 Hudson Mot	85	85	85	
1000 Hump Mot	21¾	21	21¾	
100 Hud Man	35¾	35¾	35¾	
100 Int Cement	117¾	117¾	117¾	
1500 Indian Refin	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8000 Indi Refin pf	8¾	7¾	8¾	
100 Ind Oil & G	25¼	25¼	25¼	
500 Inland St	42¾	42¾	43¾	
100 Inland St pf	108	108	108	
1400 Inspiration	28¾	27¾	28¾	
5500 Interboro R	30¾	29¾	29¾	
100 Inter Agric	13¾	12¾	13¾	
100 Int Business	144	144	144	
1800 Int Comb	46¾	45¾	46¼	
400 Int Harv	128	125¾	125¾	
200 IntMMar pf	82	82	82	
57100 Int Nickel	24¾	23¾	24¾	
2300 Int Paper	65¾	67¼	68	
100 IntPap pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	
1500 Int Tel & T	132	132¼	132¾	
1400 IntT&T rts	7¾	6¾	6¾	
1100 Jordan Mot	42	41	42	
1000 Cuba C pf	45	45	45	
250 Kayser	32¾	32¾	32¾	
100 Kayser pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	
300 Kelly Spring	17¾	17¾	17¾	
200 Kelsey Wh	26¾	27¾	26¾	
4700 Kennecott	46¾	45¾	46¾	
100 Keystone	247	247	247	
100 Kan City So	32¾	32	32¾	
1000 Lehigh Val	69¾	69	69¾	
1100 Lou Oil Ref	14¾	14¾	14¾	
2000 Loews Inc	44¾	44	44¾	
600 Lim Locom	69¾	69	69	
1000 Loft Inc	47¾	47	47¾	
300 Long Bell A	46¾	46¾	46¾	
100 Louis&N	117½	117½	117½	
100 Louis&N pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	
2200 Lig&Myers B	174	173	173¾	
10600 Mack Tr	163¾	158½	163¾	
100 Mack Tr 1pf	105½	105½	105½	
200 Macy	105	103½	103½	
600 Magma Cop	44¾	44	44¾	
2700 Man Rub	32¾	32¾	32¾	
100 Man Rub pf	112	112	112	
2100 Manatti	18¾	18¾	18¾	
100 Marlin Rock	31	31	31	
100 Mart Parry	20	20	20	
100 Math Alkali	39¾	39¾	39¾	
1000 Maracaibo	7¾	7¾	7¾	
1100 Mathieson	41¾	41¾	41¾	
1100 McCrory St	22¾	22¾	22¾	
1100 McKes&R	39¾	39¾	39¾	
100 McKes&R pf	87	87	87	
1100 McKeesport	84	84	84	
100 McKeesport pf	110	110	110	
1100 McKinney	27¾	27¾	27¾	
100 McLellan	27¾	27¾	27¾	
1100 Mex Seaboard	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1100 Mex Seaboard pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	
1100 Miami Cop	21¾	21¾	21¾	
1100 Mid Steel	29¾	29¾	29¾	
1100 Mid Steel pf	100	100	100	
1100 Mid Utah	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1100 Miss Riv Pr	39¾	39¾	39¾	
1100 Mo Kan&T	23¾	23¾	23¾	
1100 Mo Kan&T pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	
1100 Mo Pac	47¾	47¾	47¾	
1100 Mo Pac pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	
1100 Monsanto	73¾	73¾	73¾	
1100 Mont Ward	43¾	43¾	43¾	
1100 Mother Lode	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1100 Mullins Body	19¾	19¾	19¾	
1100 Murray Body	48¾	48¾	48¾	
1100 Nash M	95¾	95¾	95¾	
1100 Nash M pf	110	110	110	
1100 Nat Acme	24¾	24¾	24¾	
1100 Nat Biscuit	115	115	115	
1100 Nat Cloak	21¾	21¾	21¾	
1100 Nat Dairy	68¾	68¾	68¾	
1100 Nat Dist Pr	16¾	16¾	16¾	
1100 Nat Enam&S	31¾	31¾	31¾	
1100 Nat Lead	113¾	113¾	113¾	
1100 Nat Lead pf	121	121	121	
1100 Nat Supply	39¾	39¾	39¾	
1100 Nevada Con	13¾	13¾	13¾	
1100 New Cornel	11¾	11¾	11¾	
1100 N Y Air Br	31¾	31¾	31¾	
1100 N Y Canners	83¾	83¾	83¾	
1100 N Y Central	127¾	127¾	127¾	
1100 N Y Dock	31¾	31¾	31¾	
1100 N Y NH&H	31¾	31¾	31¾	
1100 N Y Dock pf	21	21	20¾	
1100 Niag F P pf	23	23	23	
1100 NorAWest	133¾	133¾	133¾	
1100 North Am	39¾	39¾	39¾	
1100 North A pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	
1100 Nor Pac	84¾	84¾	84¾	
1100 Ohio Oil	41	41	41	
1100 Ohio Rise	21¾	21¾	21¾	
1100 Ohio Rise pf	123	123	123	
1100 Owens Bot	71¾	71¾	71¾	
1100 Owens Bot pf	98	98	98	
1100 Pac Gas&E	57¾	57¾	57¾	
1100 Pac Oil	57¾	57¾	57¾	
1100 Pan-Am Pet	42¾	42¾	42¾	
1100 Pan-Am B	40¾	40¾	40¾	
1100 Panhand Pr	84¾	84¾	84¾	
1100 Panhand pf	77¾	77¾	77¾	
1100 Penick&F	27¾	27¾	27¾	
1100 Penick&F pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	
1100 Penn R R	43¾	43¾	43¾	
1100 Penn-Dixie	14¾	14¾	14¾	
1100 Peop Gas	77¾	77¾	77¾	
1100 Peop Gas pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	
1100 Peop Gas rts	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1100 Peop Gas wi	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1100 Peop Gas pf wi	84¾	84¾	84

DEMAND FOR WOOL STILL INCREASING

Liquid Condition of Mills With Respect to Raw Materials

The demand for wool recently has been expanding both here and abroad.

Everywhere the need for wool goods is conceded to be fairly keen, and nowhere are the stocks of wool oppressive in the secondary markets, unless there may be uncomfortable weights of crossbred wools in Bradford, and even there, it is contended, the market is more liquid than for a long while and more flexible than many might suppose.

In the Boston market the quantity of wool sold since the first of August undoubtedly has been larger than usually is the case during August and early September.

Not only have the leading worsted mills almost without exception come into the market for very large quantities of wool, but they have in almost every instance insisted on very prompt, if not immediate, delivery, testifying to the liquid condition in which the mills find themselves with respect to the raw material, and also revealing a necessity for the manufactured goods on the part of the cutters up and the wholesale clothiers, who must needs, in their turn, demand quick deliveries.

In not a few instances wool merchants have found it impossible to make sales unless they could start deliveries of wool at once, and even two days' wait for the scourer has proved an insuperable difficulty in the consummation of some scoured wool sales, so keen were the mills to obtain the wool at once.

In Liquid Shape

Altogether the indications in the market are that conditions throughout the entire wool textile industry are in very liquid shape.

And yet, notwithstanding this keen demand for wool here and in Europe, as well, so far as the Continent is concerned, the course of values has been downward and especially so in this market itself.

It is, indeed, a matter of general comment that seldom or never in the experience of the trade have prices been known to decline so steadily in the face of such steady and heavy demand as has been the case in worsted wools during the last six weeks.

The obvious reason for this decline is the fear that the weight of the new clip wools of the southern hemisphere, which just now are commencing to come on the market, although they will not be in heavy supply for another month or six weeks, may force the price of wool down decidedly.

Hence, many merchants have been endeavoring to anticipate this event. And so, the Australian sales have been watched most carefully, and the opening of the London Colonial wool auctions yesterday was awaited with the greatest interest.

The Australian sales have been selling slowly to a lower basis, although not nearly so rapidly as many had thought likely, nor as fast as some had hoped for.

As for London, the opening strength in Coleman Street was amazing to everyone. On the whole, the market was in favor of the sellers, and prices as compared with the last sales closer rates, being generally firm to five per cent dearer.

Only scoured wools showed any decline, being at par for best Capes and 5 to 7½ per cent lower for other descriptions.

The demand from the Continent for merinos was a revelation, and the buying of France was fully up to the most optimistic predictions.

Opening Values

The following quotations furnished by H. Dawson & Co. give an idea of opening values, which manifestly are above the parity of quotations for similar wools from Australia: Super 70s $1.21; super 64s $1.07; average 64s 99 cents; super 58s 81 cents; super 56s 73 cents; super 50s 57 cents; super 48s 43¼ cents; super 40s 44½ cents; super 40s 40½ cents, all prices being clean basis at the auction.

To these figures, of course, must be added the various charges for buying and landing wool to show the cost here in bond, say of 3 to 5 cents, clean per pound, according to the fineness of the wool, the higher amount being applied merinos.

The trade will watch with increasing interest the course of the sales during the immediate future, for it is evident that the disparity in values between London and Australia is too wide to hold unchanged.

For the best 64-70s wools out of Australia in the current sales, the clean landed cost in bond, is figured generally at $1.05, with some houses figuring as much as five cents more, and others perhaps a cent or two less.

Average wools of this quality are figured according to various houses at $1@$1.05, clean in bond, while super 64s combing are figured by the various houses at 95 cents to $1, clean basis, landed in bond, on the basis of sight drafts with exchange at $4.86.

Crossbred quotations on the basis of 90-day letters of credit are quoted from Melbourne about as follows: Super 58-60s at 76 cents, clean basis, landed in bond; super 58-56s about 68 cents and super 50s about 58 cents.

East India Sales

These quotations afford some comparison with the quotations at London. The disparity in prices in favor of the London auctions must be accounted for mostly, no doubt, by the immediate pressing requirements for wool on the Continent and to a considerable extent also by the selection, which is now very poor in Australia, but offers some reasonably good wools in London. There are 225,000 bales available for the sales, although this full quantity may not be offered. The offering the opening day was 12,500 bales.

Cables received from the East India sales at Liverpool, which opened yesterday with a rather large offering of some 29,000 bales, stated that the selection, as usual on the opening day, was rather poor from the point of view of American buyers. White carpet wools and Kandahars were down about 5 per cent, compared with the close of the previous sales, while Jorias and Vicaneres were not offered.

Advices from the River Plate markets state that the Buenos Aires and Montevideo markets are firm, with the Continent buying steadily of such wools as are left, which are not especially suitable for the American trade. The new clip in Montevideo is reported of good staple with less defect and lighter. There will be an increase of about 15 per cent in the size of the clip.

The new clip from Argentina is expected to be about the same in quantity as last season, being well grown and sound with good color but rather more seedy and burry than last season.

The current market here shows little changes in the prices of worsted wools and tops as compared with last week. Generally, the market may be described as firm, although some woolen wools have been sold at slightly less money.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny Val gen 4s '42	91½	91½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	101¾	101¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98¾	98¾
Am Ice Co 6s	100	100
Am Smelting 5s '47	95½	95½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T&T col 4s '29	87½	87½
Am T & T cv 4s '33	91½	91½
Am T & T col 5s '46	101½	101½
Am T & T col 5s '50	101½	101½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	102	102
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	53	53
Anaconda Cop 6s '29	101¾	101¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '30	110¾	110
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	89½	89¼
Ann Arbor 4s '95	77	77
Armour of Del 5s '43	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	97½	97½
Armour & Co 5½s '42	101½	101½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	97½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '95	89¼	89
All Coast Line 1st gen 4s '52	87½	87½
All Coast Line 7s '37	109	109
All Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87½	87½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	77½	77½
Atl Knox & Cin 4s	89½	89½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	103	103
B&O 1st 4s '48	89½	89
B&O cv 4½s '33	89¼	89
B&O rfg 4s '95	89¼	89½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102½	102
B&O rfg 4s '96	89½	89½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	87½	87½
B&O cv 5s ct Swn div	97¼	97
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	73	73½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	102¼	102¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	92½	92½
Beth Steel con 5s '42	94¾	94¾
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	100	100
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	73½	73½
Bklyn-Man Tr of 4s '60	80½	80½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83½	83½
Bklyn Un 2d 1st 5s sta '50	85	85
Bur Cr F 8s	100	100
Cal Pet of 6½s '29	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	89½	89½
Can New Ent 4s '54	87½	87½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87½	87½
Cen Pacific 1st 5s	97	96½
Cen Pac T S L 1st 4s '54	86½	86½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	97¾	97¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91¾	91¾
Ches & O cv 5s '46	116¾	116
Chic & E Ill 5s '54	94½	94½
Chi & NW 3½s	73½	73½
Chi St P Minneapolis 5½s '63	73½	73½
Chi Ter Ry 4s '53	87½	87½
Chi Ter Ha & SE 1st 5s '60	81½	81½
Ill Un Sta 4½s A '63	89¼	89¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	89	89
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	50½	50½
Chi & East Ill 6s '51	74½	74½
Chi & NW 3½s	73½	73½
Chi St P Minneapolis 5½s '63	73½	73½
Chi & NW Indiana 6½s '62	79½	79½
Chile Copper 5s '23	100¼	100¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '65	98¾	98¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94¾	94¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100½	100½
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Con Pow & Lt 4½s '43	102¾	102¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	87	87
Con Gas 5½s '45	110½	110½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 6s '30	89¼	89
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87	87
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	97½	97
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91	91
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	107½	107
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	83¾	83¾
Den & Rio G im 5s '55	85½	86
Den & R G We 5s '55	86½	86½
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	85½	85½
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	91¾	91¾
Dodge Bros of 6s '40	96¼	96¼
Duquesne Lt 5½s B '49	105½	105½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	104½	104
Erie 1st con 4s '96	72	72½
Erie gen 4s '53	72½	72½
Erie cv 4s B '53	88	87½
Erie cv 4s D '53	74	74
Erie gen 4s '96	84½	84½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	112	113
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43	95½	95½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	95½	95½
Fla Wn & Nor 7s '34	104	104½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	85½	85½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	105	106
Geo Car & Nor 5s '29	99½	99½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	104½	104½
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	116½	116½
Great Northern 5s '73	104	104
Great Northern 5½s '53	101	101
Great Northern 7s '36	116½	116½
Hershey Choc 1st 5½s '45	94½	94½
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	82	82
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	82	82
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¾	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¾	100¾
Ill Cen 5½s '54	102½	102½
Ill Cen C & LANO 5s '63	99½	99½
Ill Cen W Lines 4s	87	87
Ind Steel 5s '52	102½	102½
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	99½	99½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69½	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68½	68
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	73½	73
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91½	91½
Int Ag col 5s sta '42	84	84
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	35½	35½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	92	92
Int Paper 6s '55	96½	96½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	102½	102½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	73½	73½
Int Tel&Tel 4½s '39	104½	104½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	99½	99½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	91	91
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84½	84½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102	102
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	91	91
Kings Co Lt 4s '54	91½	91½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	94	94
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100½	100½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	96½	96½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	79½	79½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97½	97½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100½	100½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 6s '52	96½	96½
L&N uni 4s '40	93½	93½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	95	95
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	100%	100%
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	61	60½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89	89
Met Power 5s '52	102	102
Mid Cont Prt 6½s '40	98	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91½	91½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22	22
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	99½	99½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	103	103½
Mo K & T pl 4s '63	79½	79½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	90¾	90¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	96	95½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	65	64¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	83¼	83¼
Mo Pac 6s D '49	101½	101
Mo Pac ct 6s '49	100%	100%
Montana Cent 5s	101	101
Montana Power 5s A '43	99%	99%
Montreal Tram col 5s '51	97¾	97
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85	84½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	60½	60½
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	93½	93½
Nat Ref Co of Mex 4½s '57 A	15%	15%
N O Terminal 4s '53	82½	82½
N O & N E im 4½s '52	90½	90½
N O Pub Serv 5s '52 A	81	80
N E T & T 5s '52	100½	100½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77½	77½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94½	94½
NYC&HR rfg im 4½s 2013	92¾	92
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101½	101
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108½	108½
NYC M C col 4s '98	76¾	76¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	97	97
N Y Chi 3½s '54 Nov	87½	87½
N Y Edison 5s '44	101	100%
N Y Edison rfg 5½s '41	113%	113%
NY GE'H&P 5s '48	103%	103%
NY N H&H nc deb 4s '47	60½	60½
NY N H&H nc deb 4s '56	63½	63½
NY N H&H deb 4s '57	59¼	59¼
NY N H&H 6s '40	96	96
NY N H&H nc deb 6s '48	92½	92½
NY Ry adj 5s ctf dp '43	4¼	4¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	23%	23¼
NY Sus&W gen 5s '40	61½	61½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97%	97%
NY Tel deb 4s '49	100%	100%
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107%	107%
NY Webster & B 4½s '46	67%	67%
NY & Rich Gas 5s '52	100%	100%
Niag Lock & OP 5s '55	98½	98½
Norf & W con 4s '96	80½	80
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	86%	86%
Nor Am Ed 5s '52	101½	101
Nor Am Ed 6½s '46	104½	104½
Nor Cen Ry 5s	101%	101%
Nor Ohio 5s '45	89	89
Nor Pac gen 4s 2047	80½	80½
Nor Pac prior lien 4s '97	84%	84%
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	84%	84%
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	100	100
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	86%	86%
Ohio Riv Rd 6s '48	102½	102½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	96%	96%
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	89½	89½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	83%	83%
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	101	100½
Otis Steel 8s A '41	100	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97	96½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '42	99½	99½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Pac Tel&Tel rfg 5s '52	98	98
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '34	106%	106%
Paris-Lex Xochld 6½s '49	93	93
Penn RR 3½s D	81%	81%
Penn RR con 4s '48	91%	91%
Penn RR 5s '64	91%	91%
Penn RR gen 5s '68	101%	101%
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110%	110%
Penn RR col 5s '50	105%	105%
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	78½	78½
Pere Marq 4s '56	82	82
Phil Co rfg 5s '44	101	101%
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	100	100
Philippine Ry 4s '37	42%	42%
Pitts CC&StL 4s B '42	87	87
Pitts CC&StL 4s E '77	87	87
Port Art CADock 6s '54	101½	101½
Port Elec Pw 6s '41	89%	89%
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '41	87%	87%
Prod & Ref 8s '31	110%	110%
Pub Serv E & G 4½s '34	102%	102%
Pub Serv G & R 6½s '36	103%	103%
Pub Serv NJ 4½s	93%	93%
Remington Arms 4s ct 6s '47	89%	89%
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '52	94%	94%
Rep I & S rfg 6½s '34	104%	104%
Rich Term Ry 5s '49	100	100
Rochester Gas 7s	111½	111½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	87½	87½
Rutland 4½s '41	87	87
St L & SF 6s A '50	102%	102%
St L & SF 6s C '31	102%	102%
St L & SF 6s C '36	102%	102%
St L & SF adj 6s '55	87%	87%
St L & S F inc 6s '60	87	87
St L & SF 6s '78	87%	87%
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87%	87%
St L S W 1st 5s '89	87%	87%
St L S W con 4s '89	86%	86½
St P U Depot 6½s 5s '72	101	101
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	84%	84%
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '58	107%	107%
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	84%	84%
Sand A L Ry 6s '28	100	100
Seaboard A Indy 6s '49	87%	87%
Seaboard A L con 4s '59	84%	84%
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	100%	100%
Sinclair Cn O 6s	100%	100%
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97%	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100%	100
Sinclair Cru Oil 8s '38	100	100
Skelly Oil 6½s '37	97%	97%
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	100%	101%
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102%	102%
So & So Ala 5s '42	101%	101%
So Pacific col 4s '49	87%	87%
So Pacific 4s '29	89%	89%
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	85%	85%
So Pac & F Ter 4s '50	85%	85%
So Ry gen 4s '56	70%	70%
So Ry mem 4s '96	70%	70%
So Ry mem 6½s '56	104%	104%
Spanish Am Iron 6s '39	102%	102%
Stand Oil Cal 5s '46	99%	99%
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	99%	99%
Steel & Tube 7½s '51	107%	107%
Stevens Hotel Orlando 8s '42	97%	97%
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103%	103%
Texas Corp 5s '44	99%	99%
Third Ave 1st 5s '60	71%	71%
Third Ave adj 5s '60	49	49
Third Ave Ry 6s '41	89%	89%
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	97%	97%
Union Pac 1st 4s	97%	97%
Union Pacific cv 4s '34	97%	97%
Union Pacific rfg 4s	89%	89%
Union Pacific 6s '46	103%	103%
U Ry St L 1st 4s '34	72%	72%
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	72%	72%
U S Rubber 5s '47	99%	99%
U S Rubber 7½s '42	107%	107
U S Smelt R & M 6s '26	100%	100%
U S Steel s f 5s '63	101%	101%
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	92%	92%
Utica Gas & Electric '57	100%	100%
Va-Ca-C Ch 5s	101%	101%
Va-Ca-C Ch 7½s with war '27	107%	107%
Va-Ca-C Ch 5s ct 99	101%	101%
Va Ry 5s '62	91%	91%
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	91%	91%
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101%	101%
Wabash 2d 5s '39	87%	87%
Warner Sugar 7s '39	101%	101%
West Pac Pr 7s '31	100%	100%
West Shore 4s 2361	87%	87%
Western Electric 5s '44	101%	101%
Western Pac 1st 5s A '46	92%	92%
Western Pac 1st 5s B '56	92%	92%
Western Un 5s '50	101%	101%
Western Un 6½s '36	110%	110%
West House El 5s '46	101%	101%
Willys-Ov 1st 6½s '33	91%	91%
Wilson & Co cv 6s '41	70	70
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101%	101%
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78%	78%
Wis Cen 50 yr 5s A '20	87%	87%
Youngstown S & T 6s '42	100½	100½

FOREIGN BONDS

Argentine Gov 5s '45	98	98
Argentine (Gov 6s '59	101%	101%
Argentine 6s '57 A	96%	96%
Argentine 6s '59 B	96%	96%
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102%	102%
Austrian Gov 7s '43	99%	99%
Australia 5s '55	97%	97%
Belgium (King) 8s '45	107%	107%
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92	92
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	100	100
Belgium (King) 8s '45	107%	107%
Bergen (City) 8s '45	112%	112%
Bogota (City) 8s '45	97	97
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96%	96%
Brandenburg (Ger) 7s '50	93%	93%
Brasil (US) 8s '41	107%	107%
Buenos Aires 6½s '57	96	96
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102½	102½
Can Ry Ltd 7s '42	100	100
Ch Chia 6½s ct	94%	94%
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101%	101%
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	107%	107%
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	107%	107%
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	106%	106%
Chin (Cy) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	47	45½
Con Pwr Jap 7s '44	91	91
Copn'n (City) 5½s '44	95	95
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	101½	101½
Czechoslovak (Rep) 8s '51	100½	100½
Czech (Rep) 8s D '52	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 8s '42	103½	103
Dutch E I 6½s (Mar) '34	101	101
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110%	110%
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	103	102%
Dutch E Indies ef 6s '65	102%	102%
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94½	94
Finnish Ar 6½s '54	89%	89½
Framerican Ger 7½s '45	84%	84%
French (Rep) 7s '49	92%	92%
French (Rep) 7½s '41	100½	100%
French (Rep) 8s '45	105½	104%
Ger Cen Agr Bk 7s wi	93½	93
German El Pow 6½s '50	87	87
German 7s '49	99½	98½
German G E 7s '45	98%	98½
Greek 7s '64	87½	87½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96%	96%
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	95	94½
Ind Bk Jap 6s '27	99½	99%
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93%	93%
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	96½	96½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	89	89
Marseilles (City) 8s '34	89	89
Mex 4s small A '10	22%	22%
Mex 4s small A '04	22	22%
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	106%	106%
Nord Rys 6½s '50	84	83%
Nether'ds (King) 6s '54	103%	103%
Norway 5½s '65	95%	95%
Norway (King) 6s '46	100%	100%
Norway (King) 6s '44	100%	100%
Norway pl (King) '57	100%	100%
Oslo (City) 6s '54	95%	95%
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '55	79%	79%
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	87%	87%
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100%	100%
Peru 8s '44	100½	100%
Poland 8s '50	88%	88
Prague (City) 7½s '52	94½	94½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	111½	111½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	95%	95
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	98	97½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	100	100
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	103%	103½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	100%	100½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92	91½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	91½	91½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89½	89
Soissons (City) 6s '36	87%	87
Sweden (King) ct 6½s '54	102½	102
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104½	104½
Swiss Confed 5s '40	115%	115%
Tronchem 6½s '44	100	100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118	118
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Sat 12	Sat 19
3½s '47	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.18
1st 4¼s '32-'47	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28
2d 4¼s '42	100.30	101	100.28	101	100.30
4th 4¼s rv	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.28
3d 4¼s '28	101.11	101.12	101.11	101.12	101.11
2d 4¼s rv	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.10
4th 4¼s '33	102.8	102.9	102.6	102.7	102.6
US 4½s '32-'47	106.15	106.15	106.13	106.13	106.17

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS CO.

Report of Montreal Tramways Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, shows gross revenue from all sources of $13,478,807. After deducting operating expenses of $6,930,845, a balance of $6,585,622 remained for net earnings. Net income amounted to $323,797 compared with $267,552 in the previous year. After dividend requirements of $460,000 a surplus of $223,784 resulted, compared with $157,554 in the preceding 12 months.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The plan for the combination of Arnold Constable & Co. and H. L. Stewart & Co. has been declared operative, and the management of H. L. Stewart & Co. will assume the whole management of Arnold Constable and is expected to make important and profitable changes in the policy of the store.

HAVANA ELECTRIC & UTILITIES CO.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15—Corporation Trust Company has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation of Havana Electric & Utilities Co. The latter's authorized capitalization is given at $47,000,000 first preferred, $140 par; 500,000 shares of cumulative preference stock and 652,000 shares of common, both without par value.

CHICAGO STEEL PRICES FIRMER

Railroad Buying Gives Market Better Undertone—Mill Lines Active

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (Special)—Railroad business, which has been greatly needed by the western steel mills to give the market a firmer undertone, is cropping out.

Including a 10,000-car inquiry by the Frisco system, Chicago district car builders have inquiry for 70,000 freight cars, requiring 80,000 tons of steel. Many thousands of rails and track fastenings, some for fall and mostly for spring delivery, are being placed.

Western carriers are putting finishing touches to their 1926 budgets, and while the cars and track material they will place now will not be taken in before the first and second quarters of next year, the placing of this tonnage on mill books will have a stimulating effect. The New York Central is scheduled to have a rail inquiry out shortly. Southern roads have been buying from the Tennessee company.

Structural steel is being placed at a higher rate than last spring, some 80 new jobs having developed in the last few days. The railroads are partially responsible, the Great Northern having the largest inquiry, with 16,000 tons for bridge work. In reinforced concrete work, 21,000 tons of bars are required by pending jobs.

The implement and automobile industries are the heaviest buyers of bars. For the season, these industries are maintaining a record-breaking pace. Car business is now overshadowing all storage tanks in the plate market.

Wire and nail demand has not accelerated production, but it has greatly reduced mill stocks. Bolt and nut users, relieved as to advance in prices for the fourth quarter, are placing heavy business.

Except in sheet, which is suffering from a too-heavy and speculative market, iron and steel prices in the Chicago district are firmer. The stiffening at Pittsburgh in the heavy finished lines has removed instability in competitive territory.

Chicago is firm on the basis of 2.10 cents for bars, plates and shapes. The 50-cent advance in northern pig iron to $21, Chicago furnace, has not deterred selling. Pig iron shipments in September will probably set a record for the month here.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has blown in a blast furnace that has been down for repairs, making 28 out of 35 steel works furnaces in this district active. Steel ingot production ranges from 75 to 80 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Current rate	4%	4%
Outside commercial paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	5	5
Customers' call loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. use col loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	72¾c	72¾c
Bar silver in London	32¼d	32 11-16d
Bar gold in London	$18 11¾d	$18 11¾d
Mexican dollars	54¾c	54¾c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$44,000,000	$1,350,000
Year ago today	44,000,000	
Exchanges		150,000,000
Year ago today	37,000,000	
F R bank credit	37,121,470	125,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	1% @1¼
60 days	1% @1¼
90 days	1% @1¼
4 months	1% @1¼
5 months	1% @1¼
6 months	1% @1¼

November and private eligible banks are in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8
Chicago	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	3½	Helsingfors	7
Dallas	4	Lisbon	6
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	5½
Richmond	4	Prague	5½
San Francisco	3½	Riga	8
St. Louis	4	Rome	7
Amsterdam	4	Sofia	10
Athens	7½	Stockholm	5
Berlin	5	Swiss Bank	4½
Bombay	6	Tokyo	6.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	8
Calcutta	6	Warsaw	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84⅝	$4.8648
Cables	4.84⅝	4.84⅝	4.8648
French francs	.04⅞	.04⅞	.193
Belgian francs	.0433	.0437⅛	.193
Swiss francs	.1930¼	.1930¼	.193
Lire	.0406¼	.0410	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4020¼	.4020	.402
Sweden	.2684	.2684	.268
Norway	.2104	.2102	.268
Denmark	.2445	.2480	.268
Spain	.1440	.1444	.193
Portugal	.0536	.0536	1.06
Greece	.0145⅛	.0140⅝	.193
†

Theatrical News—Art—Music—Motion Pictures

Henry Baynton in "Richard II"

London, Sept. 1
Special from Monitor Bureau

SAVOY THEATRE—Henry Baynton and his company in Shakespeare's "Richard II." The cast:

King Richard II.....Henry Baynton
John of Gaunt.....E. A. Fittar
Edmund of Langley.Oswald D. Roberts
Henry.....Bertram Marsh-Dunn
Duke of Aumerle.....Jack Twyman
Thomas Mowbray.....Eric Portman
Queen to King Richard....Lilian Temple
The Duchess of York....Esmé Beringer
The Duchess of Gloucester
Florence Glossop-Harris

Of all the actors now touring England with Shakespeare's plays, not one—excepting, perhaps, Sir Frank Benson, the best Richard II of recent years—is more popular with the provincial public than is Henry Baynton. At Wigan, not long ago, Mr. Baynton played Shakespeare for no less than five weeks in succession. This enthusiasm one can well understand, because, as Mr. Baynton has convincingly proved during his occasional visits to London, he is in many respects a well-equipped actor. He has a pleasing personality; he can wear with ease and grace the trappings of Shakespearean royalty; he can walk the stage, and bear himself with dignity; he has command of gesture; and—most important for heavy Shakespearean character—he has fire, emotion, a good voice and delivery, and a perfectly clear enunciation.

Yet these alone though they count for much—and are sufficient to insure an admirable performance in some of Shakespeare's less exacting plays such, for example, as "The Taming of the Shrew"—are not enough to win complete success in a rôle so subtle and so complex as Richard II. Here the deeper and finer endowments of feeling and understanding are imperatively necessary; and it is precisely in these that Mr. Baynton falls short. His rendering—which, in respect of diction and manner, recalls vividly the methods of George Hayes, late of the Old Vic, in the same part—has many merits, but it is grievously marred by trick and contrivance, is almost always too restless, and is generally rather superficial. The gesture—often more florid than really expressive—is overdone, and the actor has not understood that poetry of the superlative merit of Shakespeare's "Richard II"—written when, under Marlowe's influence, the young dramatist's abounding genius, though still immature, was uttering itself in verse of amazing richness and beauty—needs, on the mechanical side, almost no acting at all. The most that the player has to do—yet how much it is—is to surface himself and to give all that he possesses, of truth, feeling, and sincerity, to the perfect speaking of his lines. What shall acting add to such a passage as this?

Not all the water in the rough rude sea
Can wash the balm off from an anointed king;
The breath of worldly men cannot depose
The Deputy elected by the Lord.
For every man that Bolingbroke hath pressed
To lift shrewd steel against our golden crown,
God for his Richard hath in heavenly pay
A glorious angel: then, if angels fight,
Weak men must fall, for heaven still guards the right.

Is not the answer obviously "Nothing"? An actor equipped with Mr. Baynton's trained power of easy speech needs to do no more with those lines, or with a hundred others of equal beauty in this play, than just to let them burn through his thought and imagination, and then, by voice alone, to make them burn in his hearers' hearts.

These are counsels of perfection I know, but we want perfect verse to be perfectly spoken, and if only Mr. Baynton, who is still young—and has greatly matured in his art since last I saw him in "Hamlet" several years ago—could only be persuaded to fling away the worst half of himself, to forget that he has learned to act, to drop his tricks, his pauses and his calculated effects, and to concentrate upon the perfect rendering of his lines he would, I feel sure, definitely his provincial audiences no less than he has done hitherto, and most certainly would deserve and would win for himself a far warmer welcome when he comes to London.

The support afforded to him at the Savoy was sufficiently good. Mr. Bertram Marsh-Dunn, in particular, gives an impressive, yet quite sound, performance of Bolingbroke. The production, as a whole, was satisfyingly colored and picturesque, and it is gratifying to think of the legitimate pleasure that the company has been giving, and will give, in the great cities of the midlands and north.

P. A.

Salzburg—The New Bayreuth

Another article on this subject appeared in the Monitor on Sept. 9.

Vienna
Special Correspondence

IT IS now five years since the first postwar festival was held in Salzburg. In 1920 the old English morality play "Everyman" was presented in the open air, being staged just outside the massive baroque façade of the Salzburg Cathedral, facing the lovely square. This production was such an immediate success that it was repeated in 1921. But in the summer of 1922, the year of the inflation, there was a change. Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the Viennese poet, had written a new play specially for the festival, "The Great World Theater," and this was duly given under Max Reinhardt's direction in the University Church, Salzburg.

For two years there has been a break. Music has been heard in Salzburg, but no new plays. It was quite natural that Reinhardt did not wish to repeat his earlier productions, but the conditions of producing inside and outside churches forbade any kind of real secular play. The opening of the Festival Theater has solved this problem. Reinhardt is now free to give what kind of plays he likes in this edifice without the interference of any clerical body who may object to the worldly tone of his productions.

And yet he chose to open with two old productions: "The Miracle," Vollmoller's religious pantomime, and Hofmannsthal's "Great World Theater." The reason is not far to seek. Producing in a building which is unfinished, upon which the workers are still hammering, is no easy matter. Therefore it is better to choose something one has already done. Later experiments and new plays can be tried out.

But this choosing of old productions had not been without its effect on the English and American visitor to the festival. Many of these had already seen them done before, and were not so enthusiastic about the somewhat rough performances offered this year. Nevertheless, it is hoped that future festivals will see a more varied program.

Especially is praise due to Eugene Klopfer, who played a leading rôle in both play and pantomime. Hermann Thimig was the Spielmann and his sister, Helene, acted Wisdom.

The costumes were designed for the most part by a young American artist, Ernest de Weerth, who has been working with Reinhardt for the past year. He has designed some excellent costumes for the Hofmannsthal morality play, things of sheer beauty. In the "Miracle" he had less scope, but even here he managed to produce some charming costumes.

"THE LAUNCH"
From a Painting by William Conor Recently Exhibited in Dublin.

Richard Barthelmess in "Shore Leave"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Strand Theater, "Shore Leave," a motion picture adapted by Josephine Lovett from the play by Hubert Osborne, directed by John S. Robertson for First National.

Richard Barthelmess has a good part in a good picture once again. This, after at least three recent screen affairs of uncertain caliber, is news of the first importance to those who had never lost faith in this screen star's ability to carry on. He does his present bit with something of a naval background, but it is a part wholly unadorned with heroics or bright banting. Mr. Barthelmess is just a regular gob, a globe-trotting, light-hearted gob of no special rating or requirements. He takes things very much as they come, and heaves off as lightly as he ties up. But in a certain New England port, when sauntering about on shore leave, he chances on a young miss of a somewhat "salty" and romantic disposition, albeit her worldly experiences had been more or less incipient in both lines. She treats him to a home-cooked supper, and loses her heart to him in the process. But he sails away, and forgets all about her.

He turns up again by chance, to find her rich and remembering, but being independently put together, decides to "live off'n nobody" and again departs to ports unknown. In and out, this quaint, one-sided romance winds its way, and it is nobody's business just how it all turns out until they are watching for themselves Mr. Barthelmess' varying fortunes in this amusing picture. He will reward his audience with a deftly shaded impersonation of a seagoing dog, all "on the level" and thoroughly in the vernacular, that is one of the best things he ever did on the screen. It is a genuine characterization that he gives, ample, direct, and persuasive. Dorothy Mackaill plays opposite him again and gives the right, far-away sweetness to the part of the little village dressmaker, and Ted McNamara is another effective member of the cast. The picture is well-titled, and an undercurrent of salty humor is kept running through the story. R. F.

Among the Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, Sept. 8
Special Correspondence

AFTER weeks of elaborate preparations, Douglas Fairbanks is ready to start his new picture, "The Black Pirate," which is to be done in color by a process worked out at the studio by a number of artists and specialists under Mr. Fairbanks' direction. The story is laid in the West Indies and deals with the adventures of a young man who is suddenly thrown into a band of desperate pirates, and who becomes their leader through his ability to beat them at their own tricks. There will be six villains instead of the usual lone "heavy," and these will be Donald Crisp, Sam De Grasse, Anders Randolf, Charles Stevens, Charles M. Belcher and Roy Coulson. The leading feminine rôle, in fact the only woman in the picture, will be played by Billie Dove. Albert Parker will direct.

Lewis Moomaw, who makes pictures in Portland, Ore., has completed plans here for another film to be made in the northern city. His story is by Alfred Cohn, and is called, "To the Brave." The cast will include Virginia Valli, Eugene O'Brien, Jean Hersholt, Bryant Washburn, Boris Karloff, George Nichols and Cissy Fitzgerald.

Cecil de Mille has completed the cast for the film version of "Three Faces East," which is to be made under the direction of Rupert Julian. In the featured rôles are Jetta Goudal, Robert Ames, Clive Brook, Henry Walthall and Edythe Chapman.

John M. Stahl's production of his own story, "Memory Lane," has almost been completed. His players include Eleanor Boardman, Conrad Nagel, William Haines and Hedda Hopper.

Rod La Rocque is to be starred in the rôle of an Indian football hero in "Braveheart," an adaptation of William C. de Mille's stage play "Strongheart." Lillian Rich will play opposite La Rocque and Alan Hale will direct.

Fannie Hurst has returned to New York after an interval in Hollywood during which she collaborated with James Cruze, director, and Walter Woods, scenarist, on the screen adaptation of her prize novel "The Moving Finger." While here the novelist expressed the opinion that the screen is developing a new art in writing, one free from the mechanics of the stage and of novelizing. She believes that writing for the screen will reach a point of explicit picture terms and pictorial values.

While the cutting of her recently completed Edna Ferber story "Classified" is being made, Corinne Griffith is getting ready to be filmed in W. Somerset Maugham's story "Caesar's Wife." Irving Cummings is to direct the picture. With her in the cast will be Percy Marmont, Malcolm McGregor and Warner Oland.

Mildred Davis (Mrs. Harold Lloyd) is to return to the screen again after an absence of about three years, playing under the Paramount banner in Hugh Wiley's "The Spoils of War," which is to be directed by Victor Fleming.

The independent producers are making a lot of hay while the California sun shines. John Ince is producing "The Big Adventure" with Herbert Rawlinson and Grace Darmond; Harry Brown is directing "The Danger Quest," a South African drama with Reed Howes and Ethel Shannon; William Russell is starring in his own production, "Big Pal," under the direction of Jack Adolphe, and Julianne Johnston is the leading feminine rôle.

Universal is to film Aaron Hoffman's play, "Two Blocks Away," under the direction of Harry Pollard. The cast will include Charles Murray, George Sidney, Kate Price and Vera Gordon.

An enormous set, a reproduction of the cliff dwellings in northeastern Arizona as they would appear if they were restored to their former grandeur of 3000 years ago, has been built on the Lasky ranch, a few miles outside of Hollywood, to be used in filming battle scenes for "The Vanishing American," which Paramount plans to make one of its most important releases. This is the only portion of Zane Grey's story of the American Indian, aside from a war sequence, which will not have been filmed on the Navajo Indian reservation. Two hundred Indians will be brought to Hollywood from the reservation to appear in the cliff-dwelling battle scenes showing the conquering of the cliff dwellers by the Navajos. The featured players in the picture are Richard Dix, the Indian hero of the story; Lois Wilson, Noah Beery and Malcolm McGregor.

Warner Brothers have a number of new pictures about to go into production. The first of these will be "Lady Windermere's Fan," by Oscar Wilde, which will be made by Ernst Lubitsch. The two leading parts will be played by Irene Rich and Clive Brook. Others will be a comedy by Robert Sherwood called "Good Night Nurse," starring Syd Chaplin and directed by Charles Reisner.

The Hollywood Bowl Concerts

Los Angeles, Sept. 1
Special Correspondence

THE summer season of eight weeks of symphony concerts in the Hollywood Bowl closed with an average attendance of 20,000 nightly. The feature of this season's concerts has been the distinguished guest conductors. Fritz Reiner of the Cincinnati Symphony opened the series. The next week Sir Henry Wood conducted and presented some interesting English novelties. Second only to Sir Henry Wood in his appeal to the audience was Willem van Hoogstraten, whose sincerity, mastery of the orchestra and splendid program building won the instant admiration of a discriminating out-of-door audience. Walter Henry Rothwell conducted his own orchestre for the first time out-of-doors. Rudolph Ganz was guest for a week, and the series closed with a week given to Alfred Herts, who was the conductor of the first season of Hollywood Bowl concerts.

During the summer there were many composer-conductors as guests. Outstanding among them was Ernest Bloch, who appeared at two concerts. At the first he gave "Winter-Spring," which he composed in Paris 30 years ago, exquisite music touching deeply the inner feeling of winter and spring rather than describing the seasons. Mr. Bloch's second appearance brought the first performance of his classic suite for strings. Mr. Bloch's name has been so closely associated with the ultra-modern trend of composition, it was extremely interesting to hear this great work in the style of Bach. It is firmly grounded in the classic form and enriched by rare harmonization.

Howard Hanson appeared twice as composer-conductor. He gave "Lux Aeterna," written during his sojourn in Rome, and the premiere of his "Nordic" Symphony. This young American undoubtedly has great talent. Vital and strongly built is this symphony, dedicated to the north countries of his forefathers.

Ethel Leginska scored a distinct success and drew the largest audience of the season—35,000. She appeared in the triple rôle of composer, conductor and pianist. Her playing is her greatest achievement, but given more opportunity to conduct she will develop and broaden. She has helped to blaze a trail for the woman conductor and deserves gratitude for that. Her keen musicianship was manifest at all times.

Samuel Gardner made a better impression as violin soloist than as composer. Rudolph Ganz proved a favorite, both as conductor and as piano soloist. Miss Gunnar Peterson, who formerly studied with Mr. Ganz, gave a masterly interpretation of the Liszt Hungarian Fantasie, under the baton of Mr. Ganz.

Mme. Melville Liszniewska surprised and deep impression as pianist that she made last year. Alfred Herts is ever popular with Bowl audiences.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the summer is the attitude of the listening multitude. Absolute silence reigns. The lights are dimmed during the playing, and only the stars and the moon give light to the audience. Every extraneous thing seems obliterated, and the orchestra is heard under ideal conditions. The fresh air gives freedom to players and audience, and the opportunity of hearing the greatest music led by distinguished conductors is eagerly grasped.

Art Exhibits at Woodstock, N. Y.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—With the closing exhibition at the gallery of the Woodstock Art Association, a precedent has been set with a special exhibition of water colors, drawings, etchings and lithographs, omitting the craft work formerly shown with the pencil and brush prints.

A prolific summer season has eliminated much of the craft work at the Woodstock colony. The present exhibition includes the work of about 50 artists, many of whom show from two to six drawings. "Give him a pencil and see what he does with it," was a test once proposed by an art teacher, by which test the artist members of the Woodstock Association would not suffer in their present exhibit.

Percy Bacon, Alexander Brook, Konrad Cramer, Lucile Blanch and Ernest Fiene are artists whose work is greatly above the average.

Other artists exhibiting are Richard Lahey, Arnold Wiltz, Henry Billings, Rudolph Tandler, Francis Speight, Charles Rosen, John Carroll, Nan Eve and Eugene Speicher. Robert Chanler shows an interesting type of designs being put to tapestry by Lucile Blanch.

Alfred Hutty, who has four etchings in the Art Association display, is also showing at his private studio until Sept. 25, an exhibit of water colors and some 50 etchings. From Charleston, S. C., where he spends the winter months, he has brought inimitable prints reproduced from plates, showing southern trees, gardens, streets, buildings, Negroes, and courtyards that have already brought many visitors to his studio. Mr. Hutty brings to his work an academic training, a skillful hand, an artistic selection of subjects, and a pleasing personality.

The Hutty exhibit, the first showing of his recent work at Woodstock, and the recent exhibitions by Boyer Gonzalez, John F. Carlson, Henrik Hillfred, John Baxter, Walter C. L. White and others, marks a healthy movement of the pendulum that seems to swing this season back toward conservative art at the Woodstock colony. Rampant modernism has struggled for a foothold at the local gallery the past few summer seasons, resulting this summer in the showing of numerous one-man shows by several of the leading painters who reside at the Catskill mountain art colony. This has been averted any definite rift between the two groups organized into the Woodstock Art Association, which has announced that four annual exhibitions will be given at the gallery for the summer of 1926.

Good News for All the Children

Commencing Oct. 5, The Christian Science Monitor will publish weekly, on Monday, a page for the little children. This page, to be known as "The Children's Page," will be in addition to "Our Young Folks' Page," now appearing each Thursday.

These two pages, one for the little folk, the other for the older children, will be quite different in character.

"The Children's Page" will make a definite appeal to the younger members of the household. Its aim will be to win the affections of its child readers—to implant early in their thought a love for pure, wholesome reading and entertainment.

Some of its features will include:

Fiction for Children
Allegories
Nature Stories
Anecdotes of Animals
Tales of Other Lands—to Awaken a Sense of International Brotherhood
Drawings Likely to Interest the Child
Verse *Puzzles*

"The Young Folks' Page" will be specifically devoted to the older girls and boys. Careful thought will be given to the selection of its features with a view to preparing the youthful mind for the later reading of the entire newspaper.

Chief among its items will be:

Fiction for Girls and Boys
Current Events Column—a Brief Account of World Happenings and Problems
News Items of Particular Concern to Girls and Boys
Short Biographies of Notable Men and Women
Travelogues and Articles Dealing with Travel—to Broaden the Sympathies and Interest of Young People in the Folk of Other Lands
Topical Photographs
Music and Art Appreciation
Verse *Puzzles*

In ordering Monitors for distribution to children, please be sure to specify how many of the Monday issue are desired, for the little folks, and how many of the Thursday issue, for the older children.

The Christian Science Monitor
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Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

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To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

FAVORS LARGER RURAL SCHOOLS

Bureau of Education Finds Consolidation Improves Teaching Efficiency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—One of the greatest handicaps of farm life, the lack of such modern educational facilities as are offered to the city child, must be dealt with as a serious national problem in the near future, if the educational system of the country is not to suffer thereby, it is declared by the Bureau of Education.

In a resume of the country school situation for the month of September, the rural schools division points out that while the average consolidated school costs more per pupil than the one or two-teacher school, it costs more in dollars to give a child a year of education in the small school, than in the larger and more efficient consolidated schools.

"The dollar cost is, however, not the serious cost," it is declared. "That is the time cost to the child."

Larger School Advantageous

Taking Maryland as a typical State, the Bureau of Education shows that 37.7 per cent of the 42,850 pupils enrolled in the one and two-teacher schools are old for the grade in which they are enrolled. Faster progress is reported in direct ratio to the size of the school.

"This means that the children in the larger schools get a given amount of education and go to work quicker than those enrolled in the smaller schools. We should credit the larger schools with the productive work of children who are brought to a given educational level quicker, and, therefore, enter productive work earlier in life," it is stated in the report.

Comparison of Costs

One of the chief drawbacks of country life, it is indicated, is the continuation in many regions of the inefficient system of the very small school, where one or two teachers have charge of all the grades.

The Bureau of Education has recently compiled statistics from reports received from over 500 county superintendents of public schools contrasting the cost of country schools with the cost of public schools in the cities and towns of less than 2500 population where less than half the enrollment comes from farm homes.

Based upon number enrolled in 1924, it is found that the per pupil cost in the country schools of the United States was $68.39 and in the schools of the small cities and towns above indicated it was $100.84.

Salaries and Term Length

Dividing the whole country into four geographical divisions it is found that in the north Atlantic division the rural schools cost $68 per pupil enrolled and the small city schools $85. In the north central states, the average cost per pupil was $78 in the country school, and $111 in the small cities and large villages. In 14 southern states the schools cost $34 per pupil in the country and $44 in the small cities. In the western division country schools cost $97 per pupil, while the cost in the small cities and larger villages was $117 per pupil.

The difference in cost is explained by the fact that the small city schools are open one or two months longer, and the salaries of teachers are 40 per cent larger than in the schools where more than 50 per cent of the children are from farm homes. The discrepancy in salaries of city and rural school teachers is a most serious problem. Until rural communities, by "pooling" their educational facilities in the larger consolidated schools, can offer inducements to the best teaching ability, rural children will continue under a handicap in their education, it is asserted.

CHEAP VIENNA TAXIS TO BE EVEN CHEAPER

Tariff a Third That of New York or London

VIENNA, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence) — Viennese taxis are cheap. A year ago this was not the case. Then they were about twice as dear as they are now. The rapid reduction was brought about by competition. Some enterprising person saw that the public were not using the taxis because they were too dear, and conceived the idea of putting smaller and cheaper cars on the streets. That naturally brought the high tariffs down.

The general result of the cheaper tariff has been that more and more cars are seen on the streets. The public of small incomes is beginning to use the taxis for pleasure excursions into the country, for after-the-theater rides and in other ways. A distance that would cost about 50 cents in New York costs about 15 cents here.

But it seems as if even the present taxi tariffs were not cheap enough. For a scheme is now being worked out for putting something like 100 tiny two-seaters on the streets at a 40 per cent reduced tariff. What effect this would have on the present taxis it is difficult to say; they can hardly lower their prices any more. For the one who suffers is naturally the chauffeur himself; he earns far less than his brother of New York or London.

There is no serious traffic problem in Vienna as there is in Berlin, London, or New York. Vienna streets are wide and roomy, and being a poor city the number of privately-owned cars is comparatively small. Moreover the desire to own a car is not general here; walking is an exercise beloved by the Austrians.

What strikes the foreigner visiting Vienna is the speed at which the taxis travel. This is made possible by the small amount of heavy vehicular traffic allowed in the center of the city. Hence there are few traffic blocks, and the taxi man is able to whirl along to his heart's content.

COURSE FOR STEEL WORKERS

TOLEDO, Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—For the benefit of many men working in the steel industry here, the University of Toledo is adding this year a course in "Metallurgy and Heat Treatment of Steel" to be taught by Prof. L. C. Scott.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines; minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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TO LET in Brookline, Mass., 7 rooms, 2 baths, all outside rooms, modern in every respect, refrigerator. Apply by phone, Ocean 0037-M after 1 P. M.

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N. Y. C., 50 St. W. 103—HOTEL ANDERSON, 1-2-ROOM SUITES, SPACIOUS, SUNNY APARTMENTS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL RAILROADS, HOME-LIKE SURROUNDINGS; MODERATE RATES.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., Carroll St.—Neatly furnished room for young man, near subways, private family, appointment, 0818-W Sheepshead.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1925 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

American Relations With China

American friendship for China is not a matter of conjecture. For over a century the genuineness of that friendship has been given rather striking demonstration in the relations between the two nations. Emphasis upon that fact, of course, cannot safely be allowed to minimize the validity of certain points in the case which China now seeks to make against the powers—the United States included. But an indiscriminating nationalism in China—as elsewhere—is not conducive to an adequate statement of the truth. It would be exceedingly unfortunate, therefore, if the nationalistic fervor to which China is aroused should lead to a wholesale hostility against foreigners and the nations from which they come, and should blot out the memory of those expressions of good will which, along with much that must be regretted, marks the chapters of China's treatment at the hands of the powers.

Just at the present moment, moreover, when a new chapter in that history appears to be opening, it is important to know how firm is the basis upon which the friendship between the Chinese and the American peoples is founded. If, with all its shortcomings, American policy toward China has been one of constructive helpfulness, the strength of that tradition will, with little question, serve to guide in the readjustment that is impending.

The fabric of Sino-American friendship is woven with three threads—of commercial, cultural and diplomatic contacts. Before the first treaty was negotiated or the first missionary landed, the China trade had become an important item in the early economic history of the United States. Laden with a cargo of ginseng, the Empress of China arrived in Canton, in 1784, the first Yankee vessel to invade the hitherto exclusive territory of the British East India Company. The trade thus begun grew rapidly until in 1805, thirty-seven American vessels carried more than $5,700,000 worth of American goods to Canton. By 1852 no less than 50 per cent of the foreign trade entering the port of Shanghai was under the flag of the United States. Although this percentage dropped at the end of the last century, it has risen steadily since 1910.

More important, however, than trade relations have been the cultural contacts between the United States and China. The first American missionary landed in China in 1829. There are in China at the present time some 6000 Protestant missionaries, scattered throughout every province of the country and in more than 1000 mission stations. A very large share of this work is supported from the United States. The influence of the missionaries, the schools they established and the gospel that they preached have been an incalculable force in China's modern progress and constitute, perhaps, the major factor in the present situation.

To the history of America's cultural associations with China there must be added the account of the Chinese students in the United States. Dr. Yung Wing, the first Chinese to study in the United States, was graduated from Yale in 1859. Since that time there has been a steady flow of young Chinese through American schools and colleges, increased by the return of a part of the Boxer indemnity. At present there are more than 2000 Chinese in the institutions of higher learning and 1000 in the preparatory schools of the United States. A list of the returned students who, today, represent the hopeful leadership of the new China indicates the significance of this contact between the two countries.

Out of these cultural and commercial contacts American diplomatic policy toward China has developed. The first official representative of the United States, Major Shaw, landed in Canton from the Empress of China in 1784, bearing his credentials from George Washington. It was not, however, until 1844 that the first treaty between the two nations was negotiated by Caleb Cushing. This treaty contained the first explicit recognition, on the part of China, of the policy of extraterritoriality. Although extraterritoriality was thus accorded to citizens of the United States, the American Government, long before John Hay in 1899 enunciated the doctrine, acted in China on the basis of the Open Door. This policy, it must be understood, carries with it a dual responsibility. It demands equal rights among the treaty powers in the matter of economic opportunity in China. But it likewise involves that the treaty powers assume a mutual obligation to protect, inviolate, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China.

The most recent demonstration of the practicality of the Open Door Policy came at the Washington Conference in 1921. Regardless of how incomplete were the agreements reached at Washington in regard to China, it remains true that there the powers recommitted themselves to the policy of aiding China toward complete independence from foreign control. The abandonment of foreign post offices, the Japanese evacuation of Shantung and the forthcoming, if belated, customs conference are indications that progress toward that end is under way.

China, now, is demanding—and there is a new strength in the demand—that the revision of all of the treaties at present regulating its relations with the powers be made the subject of a conference. Although it may not be held during the next winter, such a conference is inevitable in the future. At present the intelligent leaders among the Chinese are not asking for the complete abandonment of foreign privileges. That is a matter which, so the demands declare, must be left for a conference to determine. What is sorely needed at the present moment is a move—more than a gesture—to indicate that the powers propose to carry through, as rapidly as is feasible, a program which will result in the establishment of China's complete sovereignty within its own territory. To delay now will serve no purpose other than to strengthen the hand of the radical Chinese and lend comfort to their Communist advisers. In this move to establish the confidence of the Chinese in the purposes of the powers, the United States, both by virtue of its interests in the Pacific and because of its traditional friendship for China, is qualified to lead. A prophetic leadership now may serve, permanently, to thwart those tendencies in the Orient which threaten peace, and to establish an understanding that may be abiding.

Facing the Facts of Enforcement

While many of the facts being presented in the report on the social consequences of prohibition in the United States, a report which results from months of study by the department of research and education of the Federal Council of Churches, are decidedly noteworthy, it is important to understand that the judgments contained therein are not final. Indeed the report asserts that it is as yet too early to form such judgments as to the success of prohibition. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that certain of the conditions somewhat ruthlessly exposed in the report should be uncovered if they are to be corrected in the orderly process of the progress of prohibition. There seems equally little doubt that in a quite real sense, as the report indicates, prohibition enforcement is at present meeting a severe test. This, however, does not mean that it is not going to meet it satisfactorily, nor that the trend of the period is in any wise less promising today than in any period of the immediate past.

Indeed many of the inferences drawn in the report can as readily be reckoned from the other side of the shield. That is to say, when, for example, it occurs that the kind of statistics chiefly depended upon to establish a result favorable to prohibition, namely crime statistics and economic data, are in their nature so difficult of accurate treatment and valid interpretation that it is quite unsafe to base definite conclusions upon them, it should be remembered that this statement applies with fully as great force to the arguments and deductions of those opposed to prohibition. It is seen that in the endeavor to establish any point there is often a tendency to indulge in exaggeration and to draw unwarranted conclusions from inadequate premises. But this fact should not be allowed to cloud the main issue regarding which the controversy is being conducted.

Granted, then, that many unfortunate conditions can be discovered today with regard, for instance, to certain abuses which have crept into the social life of the country in connection with prohibition, yet this does not in the least really affect the great problem of prohibition as a moral question of the first importance. The fact that such conditions exist is unfortunate, but should simply serve to inspire those in charge, morally or physically, of the prohibition movement to greater efforts in the direction of their activity. The report states that its compilers have been chiefly concerned with evaluating the claims and counterclaims of those who are undertaking to convince the public that prohibition is, or is not a success. So far as that goes, well and good. But in a great moral issue, there are no two sides to consider. The fact that enforcement is meeting a severe test simply means that those responsible for enforcing it will find means whereby they will meet it successfully. That prohibition can be a failure should not be admitted even for a moment as a possibility.

Danes Start Farming in Greenland

Fictions regarding the so-called inhospitable conditions of various worth-while regions of the earth seem long-lived and tenacious. They last until some hardy pioneer visits the climatically "uninhabitable" spot and paves the way for the timorous settler. For years before the locomotive first sped its way across the American continent, the geographies recorded that vast, unexplored area west of the Mississippi as "the great desert." Today it is a rich and highly productive agricultural section, and rightly called "the bread box of the New World." The great changes that followed the crossing of the mythical barrier of sand and desolation and brought the populous and prosperous middle west into being have been repeated, in lesser degree, in other supposedly forbidding parts of the globe, notably in northern Alaska.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, in his book, "The Northward Course of Empire," has put forward the little known advantages of lands in extreme northerly or southerly latitudes, especially from the standpoint of human subsistence. Flocks and herds, he declares, as well as many of the important food grains and grasses, thrive in these bleak lands far above or below the Arctic or Antarctic circles. As if in confirmation of Mr. Stefansson's long-defended thesis in behalf of "the frozen north," news comes from Copenhagen that for the first time on record Danish peasant-farmers have set foot on the soil of Greenland, and that soon the land popularly supposed to be filled with "icy mountains," but which, nevertheless, has many fertile valleys, will feel the persuasive tickle of the plow and the massage of the harrow.

We doubtless shall hear more of this experiment with a vast potential food supply area, perhaps of its fine dairy products, including Denmark's now world-famous butter, for, if "trade follows the flag," prosperity and bountiful yields should follow industry, enterprise and that which Holy Writ says was beaten out of the discarded sword.

Danish sovereignty in Greenland has been recognized by all the powers except Norway, which, in 1924, by mutual agreement, was guaranteed for twenty years certain commercial rights, including participation in Greenland's fisheries. Thus was happily ended a source of irritation which had continued for centuries, the Norwegians claiming sovereignty over all lands in the Arctic Ocean, including Greenland, by reason of their reputed discovery of Spitsbergen in A. D. 1194, and the Danes because of the venture of Admiral Lindenow, who touched Greenland's shores in 1605-06. In 1828 the Danish explorer Graah christened one district after Admiral Lindenow, naming it Lindenowfjord. The Eskimos called it "Kangerdlugsuatsiak." It is at this point the Danes have taken possession with a view to establishing their farm colonization scheme, following closely upon plans for a similar enterprise at Scoresby Sound to the north.

The inlet of Lindenowfjord of old had been known as the mythical rendezvous of smugglers and pirates, who, legend says, each spring made a raid upon the peaceful natives living on the coast. Other Danish expeditions have since visited this long and picturesque fjord with its high mountains and fertile pastures. On the Nanuk Plain to the north fields of a settlement by Scandinavians many centuries back are still to be seen.

Where Is the Scotland of Boyhood?

Only the other day a Scotsman returned from a visit to his native land, saddened by his experience. He had found Scotland so changed that he felt like a stranger in a strange country. Nobody seemed to know him. His old friends had gone. The haunts of his childhood were altered. Honolulu, his adopted land, knew him well, but the land of his birth had apparently forgotten one of its most prosperous sons. So disappointed was he that he found himself almost without an incentive to ride beyond the confines of his old home town. An early boat cut his visit short, and he returned to his Pacific dwelling, vowing never to take the trip "home" again.

"In what respect had Scotland changed?" Fifty years had improved transportation so that the visitor could make the journey from Glasgow to Ballachulish and back the same day, that he could snap his fingers at the rain, which once spoiled his walking tour through the wild Pass of Glencoe, that he could wind along the banks o' Loch Lomond in the forenoon and visit the humble cottage of Burns in the afternoon; that he could see Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, and the scenes of border tales without the discomforts of a slow and infrequent train service. From the rugged coast in the north to the rolling hills of the south he could move with freedom and without restraint.

Changed, indeed, had Scotland become! Ships in various stages of completion told the story of the Clyde yards; rope works, mere sheds as they had been touched by the fairy wand of progress and become factories of noise and bustle; the click of the shuttle, rapid and regular, showed that the power loom had supplanted the hand loom, and that the romance of weaving had departed. Schools of big dimensions now took the place of small classrooms, and technical institutions were turning out men trained in every branch of engineering. It was evident that Scotland had not lagged behind in the march of events.

Yet the changes these things signalized accounted only in part for the disappointment this visitor expressed. Had not far greater changes come about in himself? Had not he lost the faculty for enjoying the simple delights of youth, for appreciating the treasures that were once at his beck and call? Through the golden mist of boyhood he had seen the country fair and bright with promise, but that country he could not now recall. His absence of half a century had dulled his senses to the beauties, natural and artificial, that once sent him into raptures.

Oliver Goldsmith deserted his beloved Auburn in search of happier climes, and returned a disappointed man. He tramped through gay France, sunny Italy, in snow-crowned Switzerland, and toil-worn Holland, playing his flute that he might earn enough to carry him through his venture. And he learned from his travels to enjoy more the things he could find at home.

> To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
> One native charm, than all the gloss of art.

Is it not the ability to appreciate the simple joys of the homeland that determines whether a visit, no matter how many years intervene, shall be a disappointment or a pleasure?

Editorial Notes

Although he is spoken of as an opponent of prohibition legislation, Professor Loeckermann, who was recently quoted in an Associated Press news item in connection with the liquor problem in Germany, has furnished prohibitionists the world over with evidence that the movement against liquor is making itself felt even in countries where it might least be expected to be doing so. According to statistics compiled by him, Germany has reduced her annual per capita consumption of alcoholic drinks very materially during the last quarter of a century. The theory he is upholding is that the German people are solving the liquor problem of their own volition. Be this as it may, however, the figures he has collected are, to say the least, significant. For example, in 1900 the annual per capita consumption of beer was 124.5 quarts; in 1914, when Germany was at the height of her industrial prosperity, it was 103.5, and in 1924 but 63.4; then again in the late '90s Germany's annual per capita consumption of brandy was 6.5 quarts, while in 1924 it was less than half a quart. Does anyone want stronger evidence that temperance is making headway in the world?

From the way in which the public has made use in the last few years of the photostat service of the New York Public Library, it is no wonder that Mr. McCoombs, the superintendent of its main reading room, has ventured the forecast that it will not be long before the photostat will change many of the present methods of reference work in research libraries. When first installed, this service was merely an incidental feature of the library's activities. This was in 1913, when orders were handled through the office of the director of the library and were filled by one of the assistants, who spent a few hours a week in the photographing room. Today more orders are handled in a month than were handled in the entire first year, and whereas then only one small machine sufficed for the demand, two more considerably larger ones have been added to supplement it. All kinds of orders come in for this department of the library's service, and it appears that only the border of its usefulness has been touched.

Harvest in Brittany

The Alpaca Shearers lay across the kitchen table, their heads pillowed on their arms. The corn-bread crumbled from the pitcher, and the cheese remained in its dessert, untouched by the gaily contented peasants.

From what little I could see with my fork (I was too tired to lift my head) the shearers were a fine, upstanding lot of men, with the clear eyes and ruddy cheeks that are the result of a life spent in the open. Their hands, however, were rough and calloused, and their backs bent from years of stooping over their work.

Moreover, our riding seats were, though they had been our joint, indispensable friend. Hence we made our way to these hills (known among the cacti, steadily swinging, hour after rhythmic hour, "Yes, we ought to camp for the night. After that we should start early, with the first birds, water, that is all we need."

"You must ask the master. He is the person, you know! Get your authorization from the Mayor!" We were surprised, a little hurt. We had camped hitherto without question on the edge of grave medieval cities, by the fountain of fashionable resorts, close against the entrance of farmers' market towns. None had suspected us of vagrancy. Was the dark cloud of distrust to settle about us by those unkilled slaves of Brittany?

Pierre, about ten, Jacques, who has brought two straw baskets fastened with "silent knots" for the rushes is requested to lead us to the mayor's house. "Monsieur le maire," we inquire diffidently, "et ses gentils." "O la, la! Gentil Tranet" is the rude reply of Pierre.

We splashed across a stream in a hard drain, ascended a rutty lane, passed through antique stone gateposts, entered a cemetery lined with clipping trees, passing at length upon a farm-house-bordered square with hay, before the yellow mountains stood a well pierced by three arches and shaded by a broad straw hat from which two blue ribbons floated over his shoulders, overhung one of the farm hands.

He turned a face, stubbly at the respectable, toward us. Pierre had fled. His bare feet were twinkling among the trees. "Monsieur le maire," we faltered, "if it be the mayor we seek. We require authority to pass over your fields for the night."

A complication ensued. He replied in strident Breton. We repeated our request with desperate articulation of each syllable. He understands three words in ten, but no more. Conversation follows between him and the man on the broad hay. Suddenly his great brave slipped one hand gently downward along his flanks. "The mayor? You are for the mayor?" he exclaimed in delight and laughter. "Le maire, c'est moi!" With interjections from the hay the conversation proceeds.

"Have we run treason?" the brown boyish smallpox. "Where, then, are your passports?"

"Yes, we march on foot all day. Then in this known part of the country, we sleep."

He is mystified and amused.

"Delightful!" he exclaims, advancing toward the black depths of the farm kitchen. An old lady with a wrinkled warm face appears, in wooden sabots and a bleached linen cap, looking for all the world like a winged sardine stolen from the foot of Herman.

"Here are 'les Gens'!" Then she catches sight of our two youngest doing tireless gambols a-horse. "Ah, you are bois skuts anglais!" We looked deprecatingly at each other. Then, of course, "boy Scouts!" We are summed up, we are explained.

"Come," she opens out her hands, "come where you wish. You would like milk for the little ones, cider for the big? Behold, the child there has the air of being exhausted. I will bring eggs!"

"Thank you, mother, thank you; but may we not spread our tents and our mackintoshes and our sleeping sacks for the night and boil our meat?"

"You will be cold, no? The men will bring you straw. . . ."

"How can we thank you?"

"Ah, say nothing; you see"—there is a distinct note of pathos in her voice—"never have I seen tents. We are so far . . ."

There is a rumbling interjection from her husband. "If you will pardon me," he insists, "your captain will give me the names and the homes of your company. Mot, I have no objection. But I am the mayor"—here he has been purchased. Here, new playing grounds for the children are to be laid out, which will not be so close to the bustle of the crowd on the large promenades as the old playgrounds. On the latter new buildings will be erected. The municipal authorities, who are known for the care they take of the architecture of the city, have made one stipulation, namely, that the new wall which must be erected should harmonize with its surroundings.

* * *

More than 1000 boys and girls from Berlin schools participated recently in a series of aquatic games which were held for the purpose of encouraging children to learn how to swim. Swimming lessons have been introduced in many schools here lately with much success. At the same time the hiking clubs of the youth of Berlin held a large festivity with the purpose of interesting others in their movement. The love for outdoor sports is growing very rapidly among the youth of this city.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 15

Anatole de Monzie, French Minister of Education, has arrived here from Copenhagen. He is the first member of the French Government to visit Germany since the war. He will meet Herr Becker, Prussian Minister of Education, Art and Science, with whom he will discuss, among other things, the question of the exchange of German and French students. The French Minister of Education has long been in favor of re-establishing relations with German savants, and has corresponded with Herr Becker on the subject. He has asked the German Foreign Office not to entangle him in any political conversations, and when he meets Dr. Gustav Stresemann, as it is expected he will do, political subjects will be taboo.

The last restrictions hedging in radiocasting in Germany were removed on Sept. 1, much to the delight of all radio enthusiasts here. From then on they may build any kind of receiving set they wish to, be it one with valves or without, an oscillating set, or one constructed according to the latest American designs. It is interesting to note how the radio amateurs in this country obtained their liberty by degrees. At first they were permitted to build only crystal sets. This decree lasted for more than a year, and with envy they heard of the work done by their comrades in other countries, where the restrictions were less severe. Then the postal authorities went a step further and permitted the construction of amplifying sets. Since, however, an amplifying set can be changed without difficulty into a receiving set, amateurs soon received the permission to build valve sets under condition, however, that they did not oscillate. Now this last restriction has fallen, too. Violations of these restrictions were punished very severely. No fine, not even imprisonment, however, smarted so much as the confiscation of the receiving set, which inevitably followed the discovery of a self-built apparatus by the authorities.

The youth of Berlin, in so far as it is young enough to enjoy a circus, was thrilled recently by the arrival in this city of one which undoubtedly is among the largest traveling circuses known. For the transportation of its outfit and animals not less than three freight trains of fifty trunks each were needed, and three different performances were given simultaneously in the three arenas of the huge tent, which has a seating capacity of 10,000 persons. There were altogether 500 exotic animals, almost 200 horses and, as a special attraction, 22 genuine Red Indians of the Sioux tribe.

Stralau, a district in the uttermost east of Berlin, situated on the banks of the River Spree, which is the home of countless rowing clubs, has just celebrated with much merriment its annual Fischzug (hauling pageant) for the three hundred and fifty-first time. The "Stralauer Fischzug" is perhaps the only festivity of a bygone age which is still observed in this bustling city, that has little to remind it of the past. Thousands of men, women, and children, all dressed in their Sunday best, awaited the arrival of the pageant, and the medieval heralds, the old Prussian policemen, known by the French name of gendarmes, the mermaids and the fairies were received with shouts of approval and laughter. Deputations of the rowing, sailing and bathing clubs of Stralau followed. An airplane, as the representative of the present age, circled above, forming a strange contrast.

The administration of the Zoological Gardens of Berlin for some time has been contemplating an enlargement of its grounds, but the war and post-war inflation prevented this for many years. Now the finances of the Zoological Gardens have recovered so much as to permit that a strip of the Tiergarten, the Hyde Park of Berlin,

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself as the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Practice of Returning Merchandise"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent, M. B. M., in his letter run under the caption "The Practice of Returning Merchandise" makes some statements about selling in which he is, perhaps unwittingly, helping to foster an entirely erroneous idea of salesmanship.

Such so-called schools of salesmanship as he describes probably do exist, but the harm they do is to their own students in giving them such false ideas of business. The methods they purport to teach are but the subtle and unscrupulous lure to sell their own courses.

Does any person seriously believe that goods can be sold by "silent mental suggestion"? The idea is too preposterous.

The simple fact of the matter is that there is so little to actually teach about the fundamentals of a sale that it is not sufficient to make a course of tuition about, and probably most of such courses are simply made up to sell; certainly they do not supply any real need. The selling of legitimate merchandise is about 90 per cent knowledge of the goods, which includes knowledge of their proper field of distribution, and 10 per cent methods of presentation.

The evil of the promulgation of such erroneous views of salesmanship is that it is serving to jaundice in the mind of the consumer an antagonism to those engaged in selling. Many people dislike to be "sold" anything.

The aggressive type of salesman who uses questionable methods is usually to be found trying to dispose of something that is of very doubtful value, or something that he has little knowledge of, or belief in, by means of misrepresentation, bullying, or appeals to the emotional nature of his victim for a decision based on grounds other than the utility of the goods.

Under the social and commercial conditions of today selling is a very necessary part of business life, and it is a pity that any false ideas of it should be given publicity. Indeed a campaign of publicity to the advantage of what selling really is, would be of incalculable benefit to the community.

If one might venture the forecast it will probably be found when the investigation into the causes of "unsold goods" is completed, that they are, ignorance of the customer and salesperson about the goods, and consequent thoughtless buying on the part of the customer.

Toronto, Ont.